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NIPPON, CHINA MUST BAND TOTAL POWER TO WIN IN THE WAR

Ambassador Shigemitsu Says For This Reason East Asiatic Ministry Made

CONFIDES IN AOKI AND TANI

Envoy Reaching Shanghai Avers Liaison Established Among Quarters Concerned

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 1.—For the satisfactory consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, the total power of the two nations of Japan and China must be concentrated, and it is for this reason that the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was instituted.

Thus stated Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the National Government of China at Nanking, in an interview held with the press this evening at the Broadway Mansion. Ambassador Shigemitsu was on his way to Nanking from Tokyo where he conferred with the home Government concerning Japan's policy toward China in connection with the establishment of the new Ministry.

"To win the War of Greater East Asia," said Ambassador Shigemitsu, "it is necessary for the two nations of Japan and China to concentrate their total power. With the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, it was decided that the Foreign Minister take charge of matters concerning diplomacy to be dealt with by the Japanese authorities in China, while the other matters are to be placed under the supervision of the Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs."

During his stay in Tokyo, the Ambassador said, he often conferred with the Premier, the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Foreign Minister and other authorities regarding the new departure of the Japanese Government authorities. Full liaison was established also with the Army and Naval quarters.

He declared that the fundamental policy of Japan toward China has been already established, and it is not to be altered at all, as made public by the home Government at the time of the establishment of the new Ministry. The Japanese Government machinery in China is to be operated on the basis of this established policy, he asserted.

"The newly appointed Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Foreign Minister as well have a deep knowledge of China, and therefore much can be expected of them," Ambassador Shigemitsu confided. "Efforts will be exerted by the authorities for the smooth operation of the Japanese machinery in China in the future by establishing liaison among the quarters concerned. In the past, the buiness of the Government authorities in China was placed under the supervision of the Foreign Ministry and the East Asia Board. But from November 1, all the authorities came to be placed under the unified control of the single machinery. Therefore, under this unified machinery, we on the spot will execute our duty without being hindered by the complicated machinery as hitherto existed."

Shigemitsu in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 1.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, after consulting with Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister and other government officials, arrived here from Tokyo this afternoon en route to Nanking. After conferring with the local authorities Mr. Shigemitsu is expected to return to his post within a few days.

Komuro Gets New Post

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 1.—Tateo Komuro, Chief of the Shanghai branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, has been named councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council, it was learned today. He succeeds Gotaro Kambe, who resigned recently.

1,024 Soviet Tanks Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—In the Eastern Front, German forces destroyed 1,024 Soviet tanks in the last ten days of November, it was announced by the German High Command today.

Captured Enemy Warplanes to Give Exhibition on 1st Year of Hostility

Curtiss P-40, Hawker-Hurricane, Buffalo, Lockheed-Hudson and Douglas A-20-A to Fly Over Tamagawa River; 'Hayabusa' and Boeing to Duel

Enemy warplanes seized by the Japanese armed forces will roar over the spacious flats and embankments of the Tamagawa River for the benefit of Tokyo's air-minded citizens on December 6 is a prelude to the commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, states Domei.

In a varied aerial program, former Anglo-American battle planes, including Curtiss P-40, Hawker-Hurricane and Buffalo aircraft, manned by Japanese pilots are slated to engage in stunt flying, while Lockheed Hudson and Douglas A-20-A aircraft will sweep low in exhibition flight.

One of the features of the day's aerial fare will be a mock combat between a swift Japanese "Hayabusa" fighter and a Boeing bomber in which the pilots are expected to give the crowd a near realistic as possible demonstration of an actual aerial combat.

As planes zoom overhead simulating an attack, an Army Engineer Corps is slated to blast in the Tamagawa River so as to enhance the atmosphere of actual warfare.

Early in the afternoon, students will demonstrate glider-flying and organized flying with real aircraft.

AXIS WILL WIN WAR, DECLARES GOEBBELS

German Propaganda Minister Is Optimistic at Infantry Academy Meeting

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Axis forces will achieve the final victory, declared German Propaganda Minster Dr. Josef Goebbels in his address at the Infantry Academy today.

"The German Forces which obtained valuable experiences during the winter campaign last year," said Dr. Goebbels, "are now watching the development of the Eastern Front campagin with coolness and with confidence.

"As regards the outcome of the African Campaign, the Wehrmacht has absolute confidence. No matter how frantically the enemy may try to play up bombastic propaganda he cannot change the fact that the Allied forces have neither courage nor strength enough to create a second front in the European Continent.

"On the other hand, the fighting over the Seven Seas is being continued tenaciously. Considering from the excellent results scored by us during November in the commerce destruction warfare, there can be no doubt that ultimate victory will crown the Axis forces."

November Sinkings Revealed

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, December 1.—A special communique issued by the German High Command today revealed that within one month of November, German naval and air forces sank 166 enemy ships totaling 1,350,200 tons, setting a new record far surpassing the former highest figure shown in September by 200,000 tons.

Also enemy warships sunk by the German naval and air forces in November totaled three cruisers, six destroyers and two corvettes, while those damaged were one aircraft carrier, three cruisers, three destroyers and many convoys.

MEXICAN LABORERS WANTED

U.S. Appeals for 3,000 Miners to Curb Manpower Shortage

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 30.—The U.S. State Department has filed a request with the Mexican Government that 3,000 skilled miners be provided to America to alleviate the shortage of labor in non-ferro mines in America, it was disclosed in a press interview today by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, information from Washington reveals.

The Washington authorities are deliberating on the plan to remove the laborers in the Bahama Islands and in Puerto Rico Island to the southeastern part of the United States, it was also announced.

Duke of Gloucester Retires

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 30.—The Duke of Gloucester, younger brother of King George VI of Great Britain, has recently retired from active military service at the request of the King, it is reported from London. The Duke of Gloucester is a Lieutenant-General of the British Army.

COMFORT KITS, MAIL TO FRONT ENORMOUS

Stupendous Contributions to Soldiers and Sailors Prove Nation Deeply Grateful

Comfort bags and letters sent to the officers and men of Imperial Army and Navy at various fronts by the people at home have reached enormous figures. This proves eloquently the deep appreciation felt by the entire nation for the great achievements accomplished by the Imperial Forces.

At the same time, various donations made by the public to the Army and Navy have equally been increasing day after day, ever since the outbreak of the China Affair.

Up to the end of October, this year, it is announced, the War Office received 31,397,864 comfort bags during the China Affair and 8,400,775 comfort bags since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Also during the China Affair, national defense and other donations made to the War Office reached ¥46,912,986.82 and ¥40,298,011.78 since the War of Greater East Asia. Airplanes donated to the Army totaled 1,300.

During the China Affair, the Navy Office received 2,882,081 comfort bags, and 1,121,993 since the War of Greater East Asia. National defense and other donations sent to the Navy Office reached ¥82,236,058.32 during the China Affair and ¥127,731,557.05 since the War of Greater East Asia. Airplanes donated to the Navy were about the same as that given to the Army.

Letters, magazines, newspapers and other reading matters sent to officers and men in various fronts have also reached an enormous figure.

HARBOR CONSTRUCTION STARTS IN LIENYUNKANG

New Port in Kiangsu Province Is Vital Base for Export Of Staple Goods

With the foundation-laying ceremony held on December 1 for the construction of a new harbor in Lienyunkang, in Kiangsu Province facing the China Sea, the plan of expansion and reconstruction of that province has actually begun to materialize, says a Domei report from Lienyunkang.

The ceremony was attended by a large number of persons representing the Government, the military and the public of Lienyunkan. The Harbor-Master performed the stone-laying amidst a great ovation from the assembly. Messages from Kanji Usami, President of the North China Railway, Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Minister in China, and others were read.

When the harbor is completed, it will become a very important port for the export of staple goods from North China, especially as this harbor is also the starting point of the Lunghai Railway.

Judges for Kuching Named

Domei

KUCHING, December 1.—Twenty-three native judges, who will concurrently serve as administrators and 11 assistant procurators have been appointed for Kuching Province as the sequel to the first Judicial Conference, which was held here for two days, ending November 29, it was learned today.

CHUNGKING PUSHING ALLIES TO ASSUME OFFENSIVE IN WAR

Boosting of India's Defense, Recapture of Burma Is Demanded

NETTING OF TURKEY, SPAIN

Chiang Also Asks for More U.S. Planes for Attack Against Japan

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHANGHAI, December 1.—With the Soviet's counter-offensive operations in the Stalingrad front and the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa, the Allied camp is now turning from a defensive to an offensive strategy, commented the Ta Kung Pao, an organ of the Chungking regime, in its editorial dated Sunday, reports a Chungking dispatch reaching here today.

The Allied camp's second front will be formed next spring, further commented the editorial, endorsing Chiang Kai-shek's statement to the effect that the operations of the Chungking regime alone would not bring about victory, as well as the fact that Chiang's boasted winter general offensive was planned as a wing of the Allied camp's operations.

According to reliable information available here, the Chungking regime is said to have urged the Allied countries to exert their efforts and to take measures for the strengthening of defense in India, for the development of counter-offensive operations in Burma and for the drawing into the Allied camp of Turkey and Spain.

In the opinion of Generalissimo Chiang, it is high time for the Allied camp to start its general offensive against the Axis at this juncture of the Soviet's counter-offensive and the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa and if India should rise on the side of the Allied camp, the Soviets would be able to continue their struggle against the German forces in the Stalingrad and Caucasus fronts, and moreover, the stability in West Asia would be ensured. This is the reason Chiang urged the Allied camp to take the above measures.

Particularly, as to the counter-offensive operations in Burma, Chiang is reported to have stressed that the recapture of Burma would serve to defend India and to counteract a possible offensive in the Mediterranean by the Japanese Forces in the future. In this sense, Chiang asked the Allied camp to carry out the Pacific operations and the counter-offensive in Burma simultaneously with Chiang's general winter offensive.

Concerning the Anglo-American forces' counter-offensive against Japan, Ho Ying-chin chief of the Military Department of the Chungking regime is reported to have stated recently at the 10th plenary meeting of the Executive Yuan that it is vitally necessary for Chungking's offensive against Japan that the Allies should cooperate with Chungking's air force.

From this viewpoint, Chiang has urged the Allies of late, through his envoys in Washington, to strengthen the air forces in China as soon as possible.

In compliance with Chiang's request, Brigadier-General Bissel, chief of the United States 10th Air Division was decided to be dispatched to Chungking to confer with chief of the United States forces in India, Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, concerning the strengthening of the Anglo-American air force in Chungking.

Meanwhile, according to a New Delhi dispatch, Bissel has already arrived at an American air base in India on November 24 and is scheduled to leave shortly for Chungking.

Subway Builder Dies

Tokuji Hayakawa, former president of the Tokyo Subway Company, now defunct, died of pneumonia at his Shibuya home last Sunday. He was 62 years old. The late Mr. Hayakawa on his graduation from Waseda University in 1908 joined the South Manchuria Railway Company. During his stay in Europe and America in 1914 he studied the modern traffic system there and on his return home he devoted the rest of his life to the construction of the Tokyo subway. He resigned from presidency of the company before it was reorganized into the Tokyo Traffic Corporation.

DECISIVE WARFARE IS DUE IN N. AFRICA; AXIS STAND STRONG

War Entering Most Critical Stage Around Tunis and Tripolitania

ARMIES BEING REINFORCED

Allied Transports Undergo Fierce Raids—Germans Sink 99 Ships

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, December 1.—The war situation in North Africa is now entering its most heated stage around Tunis and Tripolitania. Despite the Allies' megalomaniac propaganda of their sure victory in the African sectors, it may be said most assuredly that the Axis forces are far better positioned to turn the whole situation in their favor.

The British First Army in Tunisia is preparing for its thrust into the middle region between Tunis and Bizerta apparently with the objective to cut the communication between the two key points. In Libya, particularly around Tripolitania, the British Eighth Army is set for its occupation of El Ageira as a preliminary step for its desired reduction of Tripoli.

These attitudes among the British forces, however, will not affect the advantageous position held by the Axis Expeditionary Forces, it is understood. Some recent reports from the German sources, explaining the Axis situation in North Africa, stated that the Axis troops may either move into Algeria to thrust at the back of the British First Army or speedily reinforce the defenses at Tripoli.

It is plain that under the circumstances both the Axis and the Allies are trying to increase their forces in North Africa as much as possible. In this attempt, too, it is the Axis who are absolutely better favored. The Allies' transports are constantly proving the victims of the relentless pounding of the Axis air and other arms. The Germans are claiming that from November 7 up to now they sank transports off the North African coasts to the huge number of 99 aggregating 663,000 tons.

Allied Forces Scattered

It may superficially look true that the Allied armies in North Africa are placed to put up their pincer operation against the Axis from the east and the west. The fact is that the Allies are compelled to decentralize their forces at various points. In other words, they have to extend their line in a round-about way, while the Axis are enabled to act free with comparatively closed-in forces in narrower areas than the former.

On the important question of war supplies here again it is the Axis forces who have a greatly better chance. The Axis troops, can be very quickly supplied with needed materials via Sicily. The case of both the British Eighth and First Armies is quite different. They have as at present scant means through which their war necessities can be replenished. The fact that these armies' activity has lately been showing a conspicuous lack in spirit, despite the Allies' propaganda is rightfully attributed to the poor prospect of securing their supplies.

The Allies originally intended, it seemed, to hammer the Axis simultaneously by the British Eighth and First Armies from two sides. The scheme has now been given up because of the plight of the Eighth Army with its base in Egypt which has to drag war arms and men along an immensely long line. This gives the Axis an opening to harass the Allies, which both the Germans and Italians have been doing constantly.

Axis Air Force Superior

Last but by no means insignificant is the question of air arms. The superiority of the Axis air force is absolutely superior to that of the Allies. There is no doubt about it.

As generally believed by qualified observers, Britain and the United States were hoping that their campaign in North Africa would end in their favor at the earliest around Christmas this year. That the situa-

(Continued on Page 2)

New Zealand Severs Ties

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—The New Zealand Government has severed its diplomatic relation with the French Government on Monday, according to a dispatch reaching here today from Wellington, the capital of New Zealand.

Enemy Merchant Shipping Losses For November Announced by Reich

German Navy, Air Forces Accounted for 166 Sunk, 102 Damaged—Tonnage Exceeds September's Total—Allies Also Lose Many Warcraft

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—The German navy and air forces during the month of November accounted for 166 enemy merchant vessels totaling 1,035,200 tons sunk, while 102 vessels of the same category were heavily damaged, the German High Command announced today.

The communique, covering the damage dealt to enemy merchant shipping, reads:

"The Reich navy, including its air forces, sank 166 enemy merchantmen, aggregating 1,035,200 tons, from November 1 to 30. The same forces in the same period heavily damaged 102 enemy ships. The damaged vessels are regarded as having been put out of action.

"The present record exceeds that of September by 23,500 tons. In the figures are included 149 enemy merchantmen and transports sent to a watery grave off North Africa aggregating 155,000 tons. The Reich speed boats contributed to the list by sinking eight enemy vessels totaling 10,000 tons, both in the North Sea and the Dover Straits.

"Of the enemy vessels damaged, 30 were the victims of the Reich submarines, while the other 72 were attacked by the German air forces.

"By their attacks on Allied war-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. TROOPS SMASHED IN N. AFRICAN BATTLE

Repulsed Every Time to Regain Lost Grounds in Tunisia—Algeria Front

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, December 1.—At the Tunisian-Algerian frontier, Axis and Allied forces fought all day November 30. Although American troops attempted to regain important ground they lost the previous day, they were repulsed every time, it is reported from Vichy through information received from Berlin.

Air battles have particularly become fierce and Axis air units are heavily bombing Algiers and Bone, while Allied air forces are trying to raid Tunis, Bizerta and Tripoli, each trying to disturb supply routes.

Italians Smash Enemy Tanks

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 30.—The Italian High Command announced that the Axis forces operating in the Tunisian front attacked concentrated enemy troops protected by tank units and inflicted serious damages on many tanks today.

Judging from various information reaching here from the front, the Axis forces are pressing back the Allied troops at the defense line that runs around the city of Tunis in a semi-circle. Particularly in the northwestern section of the line, a fierce battle is now being fought.

Yet the Axis forces still control the air, and Axis planes are constantly bombing the supply routes of the enemy. Consequently, the Allies' advance is hindered, and they are suffering a serious sacrifice of arms and men.

British Bombed in Cyrenaica

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—Regarding the campaign in the African front, the German High Command announced today that in the Cyrenaican area no serious battle is being fought except local fighting with the German air force bombing and machine gunning the British troops and air bases there.

In the Tunisian area, the communique added that the German mechanized units covered by its air force attacked the Allied mechanized units, taking many war prisoners.

Meanwhile, it also stated that German bomber units carried out incessant attacks against the port facilities of Bone and Algiers day and night.

Air Activity Intense

Domei

ROME, December 1.—Axis fighter planes on Tuesday shot down five enemy planes in the Tunis sector, the Italian High Command announced today, adding that the recent air raid on Sicily Island resulted only in slight damage and that two enemy planes were shot down, while the crew members of one of the downed planes were made prisoners.

The Italian High Command's communique reads:

"Some encounters took place on Tuesday between the contingents of the opposing forces in the Cyrenaica sector.

"The Italian air forces operating in the desert zone in North Africa attacked the enemy's mobile forces. Axis mobile units in the same zone made onslaughts against the Allied forces. These attacks were pushed in close cooperation with the air forces and resulted in the capture of many war prisoners.

"The Axis air forces on Tuesday

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMAN UNITS STOP SOVIETS IN TUAPSE

Counter-Offensive Fails as Heavy Damages Inflicted, Says Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—In the Eastern Front, the Soviet Army's counter-offensive ended in an utter failure with severe damage inflicted on them in the sector northeast of Tuapse, the German High Command announced today. In the Terek sector, too, the German forces repulsed the enemy's attack by counter-offensive.

In the regions between the two rivers of the Volga and Don, the German forces counter-attacked the Red Army, and, as a result, the enemy retreated to their positions with severe damages inflicted. A partial attack attempted by the Red troops in the bend of the Don River also was smashed by the German counter-attacks.

In close cooperation with their ground units, units of German bombers, fighter and chaser planes are carrying out, day and night, incessant bombings against enemy positions and railway lines in the middle region on the Don River. German fighter units claimed 43 enemy planes in aerial battles, while anti-aircraft gun units shot down eight enemy planes.

In the southwestern sector of Kalinin and in the neighborhood of Tropeis, pitched battle is still raging. Flying at a low altitude, German bomber and dive-bomber units carried out annihilative bombings against the tank units and other units of the Red Army.

During the period of November 20 to 30, German ground units destroyed 1,172 Soviet tanks, while the German air force and anti-aircraft gun units blasted 148 Red tanks.

Heavy Tank Battle on

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—Since Monday evening, a great tank battle has been raging on the bank of the Volga River between Rjev and Kalinin, about 160 kilometers northwest of Moscow, and at noon today the fierce battle is still continuing, reports received here revealed.

CULTURE SOCIETY MEETS

Dai Nippon Kodo Association Holds Inaugural Ceremony

In order to create a new world culture based on the spirit of the "Kodo" or the Imperial Way, the Dai Nippon Kodo Culture Association held its inauguration ceremony at the Peers' Hall at Kojimachi December 1 at noon.

Among those present were: Wang Yun-ching and Hsu Liang, Manchoukuoan Amabassador and Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, respectively, and Ambassadors and Ministers of other Axis nations.

The function was followed by the performance of several Japanese dances to the accompaniment of "Nagauta" and "Tokiwazu."

To Train Skiers

The Welfare Ministry is now holding a five-day course starting Tuesday to train skilled coaches of skiing at the Tsudayama Training Camp in Kawasaki City. Seventy experts of skiing from all prefectures in the country will undergo an exhaustive practical and scientific training.

STARVATION PERILS 250,000 IN REGIONS OF CHINA'S INTERIOR

Professor Graham Touring Szechwan and Sikang Provinces Finds Food Scarce

URGES IMMEDIATE HELP

Communists Between Chahar and Hopei Suffering From Severe Lack of Goods

Domei

CANTON, December 1.—Dr. David C. Graham, professor of ethnology at the Southwestern Federated University, recently stated on his return to Chengtu from a tour of the interior that approximately 250,000 inhabitants along the border between Szechwan and Sikang provinces are facing starvation, according to information reaching here from Chungking.

The plight of the people in the interior is due to a severe drought experienced this summer, the same dispatch said, adding that the allocation of 7,000,000 yuan toward their relief is urgent since these people are threatened with eventual starvation unless steps are taken immediately.

Communists Annihilated

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE, December 1.—In their onslaught against the Chinese Communist Army in the Kiaotung sector, the Japanese Forces have annihilated the main force of the enemy and have heavily damaged their military facilities and supply-routes.

As the result, civilians in these areas have been liberated from the incessant plunderings of the ill-disciplined Chinese Communist soldiers.

Japanese troops also have secured the abundant mineral resources and pastoral products in the areas. With peace and order restored in this area now, the reconstruction work of North China has been enhanced greatly.

It is recalled that the Chinese Communist Army in these areas were defeated severely last April during the second Eastern Shantung campaign, but the remnant force of the defeated army had managed to reorganize several units in the Kiaotung sector by July.

Communists Suffer Shortages

Domei

WESTERN HOPEI FRONT, December 1.—Red remnants under the command of Yang Cheng-wu, which are infesting the border area between Hopei and Chahar Provinces, have been driven into a tight corner and have lost their fighting spirit as a result of incessant Japanese mopping up operations.

With their supply route cut off completely between Yishui and Peikangchuang, and the area in which they are operating hit by drought and flood, the Communist bandits are suffering from a severe shortage of provisions, managing to live only by eating gruel made of Indian corn and kaoliang.

BANGKOK TO CELEBRATE FIRST WAR ANNIVERSARY

Elaborate Program of Lectures, Exhibitions Slated for Week Starting Dec. 5

Domei

BANGKOK, December 1.—Bangkok will observe the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia with an elaborate program during the week from December 5 to December 13, it was revealed here today.

The commemoration week will begin with memorial services for the Japanese war dead including the Japanese residents in Thailand, who sacrificed their lives for the promotion of Thai-Japanese relations.

Comfort visits to field hospitals, literary exercises for Japanese and Thai children, lecture meetings by Japanese Army and Naval officials, exhibitions of Japanese traditional martial arts and commemorative ceremonies at the Japanese Embassy here are other highlights of the week.

AKIYAMA DISCLOSES SHANGHAI MEMORIES

Army Press Chief Contrasts Pre-War Chaos With Present Peace, Order

CHUNGKINGITES OUSTED

Describes Japanese Advance Into International Settlement On December 8

Shanghai, which had been synonymous with the term of international city up to the memorable day of December 8, 1941, has been completely purged of its Anglo-American color and is rapidly recovering the natural aspects of a Shanghai of the Asiatics, declared Lieutenant-Colonel Kunio Akiyama of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, who was chief of the Press Section in Shanghai of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Recalling the days before and immediately after December 8 last year, Lieutenant-Colonel Akiyama stated as follows to the Nichi Nichi.

"Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Shanghai presented the strangest aspects conceivable, for while the Japanese Forces had advanced as far as Hankow, various Chungking agencies were actively engaged in anti-Japanese activities in the International Settlement in Shanghai. Banks, newspaper offices and innumerable secret agencies under the management of Chungking were making exhaustive reports on the activities of the Imperial Forces and military and political secrets in Japan Proper to Chungking and also to other parts of the world.

Controlled Terrorists

"Moreover, these secret agencies' controlled terrorists directed their activities against the leaders of the Nanking Government, Japanese soldiers and residents as well as bank employes and newspapermen.

"In addition, Chungking tried every means to hinder the circulation of the Reserve Bank notes and Japanese military scrips.

"The gendarmery in Shanghai, of course, was active in combating these hostile elements but it was not allowed to take any effective measures against the International Settlement. We, members of the Press Section, had to fight with this powerful enemy in this section.

"It must not be overlooked that behind these Chungking agents, there were Americans and Britishers who virtually manipulated the Chinese. The Chungking terrorists, for example, were working under the protection of the Britons of the Municipal Council. Every time hostile acts were committed there, we cried 'Advance into the International Settlement.'

"However, the advance could not be effected without expecting a war with America and Britain. To prepare for any emergency, we carried out exhaustive investigations of the Settlement.

"The Garrison in Shanghai studied the strength of the American marine force, while the Gendarmery and the Press Section conducted secret investigations of various important establishments in the International Settlement such as the broadcasting station, newspaper offices, American and British factories and telephone and telegram offices.

Advance Is Made

"December 8 last year ushered in the inevitable war against America and England. That memorable day dawned amid the roar of bombardment of the American gunboat, Petrel, by the Japanese Forces. Headquarters of the Army and Navy were promptly established in the Broadway Mansion Hotel. Army and Naval Units simultaneously effected a magnificent advance into the Settlement, the base of anti-Japanism for the last 20 years.

"Members of the Press Section set to work confiscating the broadcasting station. How gratifying it was to confiscate the apparatus which had been continuously emanating anti-Japanese propaganda.

"We then rushed to newspaper offices. The secret agents had already evacuated and those remaining surrendered without offering any resistance. We drove out the Anglo-American-Chungking employes and sealed the offices.

"The citizens of Shanghai remained cool. It seemed that they knew that the inevitable had at last come. Toward evening, we received reports of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and the landing operations in Malaya and the Philippines.

"At present, the city of Shanghai is recovering peace and order day by day thanks to the Japanese Forces. To make the citizens of Shanghai fully understand the true intention of Japan is the key to the solution of the China Affair and the successful construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia."

Press Comments

Wednesday, December 2

ASAHI—British Premier's Empty Boasts

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Inconsistencies in American War Economy

British Premier's Empty Boasts

ASAHI—Prime Minister Churchill in his broadcast speech on the evening of November 29 on the subject of future war prospects spoke as if the situation in the Western Mediterranean were turning in the Allies' favor. He stated that the Allies had at last overcome the danger of losing the lives and precious heritages of the various peoples in their charge. In his previous speech at Mansion House, London, too, he had said that "We shall hold on to our possessions whatever comes. I'm not in my post as Prime Minister in order to play the role of liquidator of the British Empire."

By "precious heritage" and possessions he no doubt means the British overseas possessions and their rights and interests abroad. For example, in the case of India, he means the British sovereignty and administrative powers over India. The cable report is too brief to allow us to judge whether, as regards Europe, he means to give full play to his desires for continental intervention. In his broadcast, he is said to have further declared: "The war in Europe may end earlier than the Pacific War. In that case, Britain will cooperate with the United States and Australia in the fight to save the race."

Prime Minister Churchill in thus speaking as if the British Empire could be held intact is laboring under an illusion born of mixing reality and wish in regard to a temporary aspect of a restricted section of the World War. Such wishful thinking may give a certain convincing impression in some quarters of the British public but the objective situation at present or the situation in sight is not such as to warrant the self-conceited optimism of the British Prime Minister.

H. G. Well's "Future of Mankind," published this fall, points out that the British Empire is now fast dissolving, thus accepting as an acute critic of history and civilization, what the intelligent people of other lands have long been expounding. According to a cabled account of its contents, the book tells that: (1) The world-governing system of the past and present cannot serve as a sound foundation for the world social organization, (2) The dissolution of the British Empire is now in an advanced stage of dissolution, while the United States is endeavoring to take advantage of the collapse of British-governed peace; and (3) The Anglo-American Allies cannot achieve victory on the European Continent and for that reason are working together with the Bolshevism of Moscow.

Such views as these have now become common knowledge the world over. It is a glaring fact that Britain has retreated from the theater of the Pacific War and is entrusting the defense of Australia to the United States. Even if, as Prime Minister Churchill says, the British will later be able to send help to the Dominion, it would be too late. Any talk of the integrity of the British Empire can only be a rehash of the old legend.

Also as regards India, opinion is divided between Britain and the United States over the interpretations of the Atlantic Charter. A sort of debate is constantly going on in this connection. Churchill says he is no liquidator of the British Empire, but what does he think of the fact that the United States, powerful heir to all British possessions, is taking advantage of the World War to plant its influence and pave the way for its future domination in every quarter of the globe?

Nothing could be a more pitiable illusion than his belief, if he does believe it himself, that the war in Europe will end earlier than the Pacific War.

The current war situation in Europe is not such that it can be decided one way or the other by the process of the North Africa campaign. The end of the European War can only mean one thing: victory of the Axis, and nothing else. Moreover, the World War is one and inseparable. That there can be no discrepancy in the duration of the Pacific War and of the European War is clear even without the added proof of the pledge in the Italo-German-Japanese agreement of December 11, 1941 not to conclude any separate peace.

Inconsistencies in American War Economy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—With December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia just ahead, Roosevelt at present is frantic in his efforts to gloss over his responsibility for America's successive defeats in the war. He, however, cannot conceal the stern actual facts of America having been continuously defeated in the war. He has had to report to the nation in the most pathetic terms on records of America's successive defeats, adding that the cause is attributable to the non-completion on the part of the United States of its war preparations. However, Roosevelt vauntingly talks that in the coming year 1943 America will retaliate against Japan and the Axis Powers for her defeats so far suffered by effecting repletion of her productive and economic power. By thus showing off astronomical figures Roosevelt and his America are boasting of their gigantic armament expansion project. But despite all those big talks made by Roosevelt, America's war economy pushed along the line of her attempted armament expansion is daily disclosing serious inherent inconsistencies in its various phases.

The most fundamental of them is American industrial circles' faith and belief in liberalistic enterprises. For them—that is, for the American industrial circles—war meant only a means of their imperialism to achieve enlargement of capital, territorial aggrandizement, etc. Thus, they thought that war must not be fought for the State at the expense of the nation but that war must be fought, if it is to be fought at all, at the expense of the State, with the State itself considered only as a means to wage war. War, in short, meant for them simply a chance whereby to gain enlargement of profits for their own enterprises. That American industrial circles of late are palpably strengthening their wartime structure is a fact arresting attention. But this is obviously backed up by the basis of such utilitarian views of war. This is due to nothing but to the result of the fearful presupposition about the possible repercussions on their capital and their enterprises owing to the defeat in war. So far as this is concerned, it is thought that their cooperation in the armament expansion is possible of realization, but when such armament expansion is found to be an obstacle even in the least degree to their enterprises of their liberalistic principle, the American industrialists immediately become critical, thereby causing a deadlock in any positive plan for productivity expansion.

As a stepping stone to such tendency, Roosevelt hastily made the Atlantic Charter, and by means of skilfully utilizing post-war issues, took a step to provide for domestic unrest. Despite such crafty measures on the part of Roosevelt, the actual progress of wartime economy has made it imperative for the United States to discard liberalistic economy and adopt controlled economy in its place. The result has been an increased unbalance between departments of production with the sacrifices of the people growing daily. Already acute apprehension is being felt in the American industrial world.

Charles Wilson, president of the General Motors, openly criticizing the State control of economy in the United States, went the length of declaring: "Under such conditions industrial success cannot be utterly hoped for. For the United States, free industry is the best system which brings happiness and prosperity."

In view of such lamentable tendency, it is interesting to see what course Roosevelt would possibly follow. But it should be remembered that he has already caused the United States to abandon the traditional isolation policy and he himself became the running dog for the American monopolistic capitalism aiming at satisfying the ambition of holding the hegemony of the world.

It is clear that instead of seeking the way of eliminating the foregoing trends, he is finding it better for him to follow the way leading to further confusion. Roosevelt is boasting about the armament expansion of America and is vaunting about the abundance of the material resources, but so long as he is unable to bring a fundamental solution of the basic issue, he is nothing but Don Quixote of the present century.

TO IMPROVE HEALTH

University Students' Physical Conditions Studied

A movement has been launched by the Physical Training Bureau of the Education Ministry to safeguard and improve the health of all school students. Although emphasis had been placed on health work in the primary and middle schools, technical schools, colleges and universities were more or less neglected.

As a first step in this new move, the health directors, dentists and doctors of 108 technical schools and universities in Tokyo and Yokohama met at the Education Ministry, Tuesday to discuss various health problems. The Ministry will ask the schools to carry out rigid physical examinations upon entrance, to establish health consultation offices and health promotion committees. The meeting will last three days.

MEIJI HOCKEY TEAM DEFEATS WASEDA 3-1

Garners Second Victory to Creep Up on League Leading Hosei Squad

STANDINGS

Collegiate Hockey League

	Won	Lost
Hosei	3	0
Meiji	2	0
Chuo	2	1
Rikkyo	1	1
Keio	0	3
Waseda	0	3

Coming back with a rush in the final period, the Meiji University skaters rang up their second consecutive victory in the Collegiate Hockey League Tuesday night beating Waseda, 3 to 1 at the Shibaura skating rink. In the opener of the twin-bill, Rikkyo and Keio staged a thrilling see-saw match with Rikkyo besting Keio, 8 to 5.

The standing now finds Hosei holding undisputed leadership of the race with three victories and no defeats. Meiji, defending champion, is hot on the heels of Hosei with two wins in two games. Chuo rests in third spot with Rikkyo, Keio and Waseda bringing up the rear.

Thursday night, another twin-bill will feature the Waseda vs Keio match in the night-cap. The first tilt has Meiji vs Rikkyo at 5:30 p.m. in the Shibaura rink.

Flashing speed and beautiful teamwork led Meiji to triumph over Waseda. Held in check for the greater part of the game, the Surugadai six cut loose with a fierce offensive in the final period to score quickly three goals. Five-man rushes and unerring accuracy put the game on ice for the defending champions. Waseda averted a shut-out by scoring with a long one that dented the net after Meiji had clinched the match.

Cracking under Rikkyo's consistent attack, the Keio six fell apart in the final period as Rikkyo tallied three times. For the first half, it was anybody's game with both sixes leaving defenses to the wind and attacking with all their worth. At the half, both teams shared equal honors with five goals apiece, however, Rikkyo showed speed and appeared the fresher team.

The scores:

Meiji	0	0	3	— 3
Waseda	0	0	1	— 1
Rikkyo	3	2	3	— 8
Keio	2	3	0	— 5

The remaining dates:

Dec. 3—Meiji vs Rikkyo and Waseda vs Keio

" 5—Hosei vs Chuo, Keio vs Meiji and Waseda vs Rikkyo.

" 7—Rikkyo vs Chuo and Meiji vs Hosei.

King to See Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—Canadian Premier William L. MacKenzie King has decided to visit Washington on December 5 to confer with President Roosevelt, it is reported from Washington today.

Kansai Notes

With the advent of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Kobe Municipality has drafted a program for the celebration of the auspicious occasion by the citizens of the port city.

As the Japanese Forces have achieved such great victories during the past year of warfare against the United States and Great Britain, one may expect the anniversary to be celebrated with due gaiety and fanfare but on the contrary, the citizens of Japan are asked to strengthen the home front and do to their part in increasing the savings and production of their country.

With the war anniversary week beginning on December 5, a program for the entertainment of seamen currently in port will be staged on that day and will last until December 7.

On December 6, the music bands of 20 secondary schools in Kobe will stage a parade through the main streets of the city. They will first assemble at the Minatogawa Park where they will be divided into two squads and after the parade, will pay homage at the Ikuta and Nagata Shrines.

On December 8 at 6 a.m., the 1,400 "chokai" (district associations) throughout the city will hold ceremonies of the reading of the (Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain.

Throughout the month of December, a campaign to boost savings will be conducted with a view to sell all the national bonds allotted to the city of Kobe.

The Kobe office of the German State Railway Publicity Office in the Nippon Seimei Building has been closed with its business transferred to the Tokyo office.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on December 1 included: Mr. K. Katsuyama, Mr. & Mrs. Yasu & family, Mrs. C. Yoshino, Mr. S. Okamoto, Mr. K. Nonaka, Mr. M. Kashima, Mr. S. Hiraga and Mrs. & Mrs. Ohtuka.

Acute Egg Shortage Increases Suffering Of Hungry Britishers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—Londoners are now unable to eat eggs due to the serious drop in egg production, and this is further increasing the suffering of the people because of the shortage of foodstuff. A broadcast from London to soldiers at various battle fronts said yesterday as follows: "The shortage of eggs in England has now become unprecedentedly serious. English families saw no eggs for the last two months, and they will probably not see any eggs for the next two months."

P.I. REHABILITATION ENTERS NEW STAGE

Administration Reformed, Peace Restored and Production of Vital Goods Speeded

Domei

MANILA, December 1.—Rehabilitation of the Philippines has entered a new era with the administrative reform accomplished and the restoration of peace with emphasis placed on production of vital supplies for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, a staff officer attached to the Japanese Administration Headquarters said today.

The Filipino people, who have been spoiled by the shallow materialistic American civilization, must be roused to the spirit inherent in the Asiatic peoples so that they will realize the purpose for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and become enthusiastic participants, the officer stressed.

In accordance with this fundamental policy, the Japanese Military Administration is guiding the local offices of the Philippines Executive Commission, and is taking charge of the affairs outside the jurisdiction of the local offices, the Japanese officer stated.

Emphasizing the need of able leaders at this stage of the Philippine reconstruction, he pointed out by way of illustration the case of the Visayan Islands, where 400 odd Japanese residents have organized an industrial control society.

Show the Way

He said the members of the society engaged in various industries such as agriculture, fishery, cleaning rice, candy manufacture, manufacturing of ice, shipbuilding, and were setting good examples for the natives as leaders in respective industries.

Under the Japanese military administration, the Philippine Executive Commission is a subordinate organ governing the Filipinos. The Filipino authorities including Jorge B. Vargas, the chairman of the Executive Commission, are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Japanese authorities.

Important tasks left to the Philippine Executive Commission include organization of the industrial system, consolidation of public finance, and re-education of the entire race, the staff officer said.

Given Help in Governing

To consolidate the local administration, the Japanese Military Administration has encouraged the reform of the local administration systems, improvement of the morale of the native officials, and the maintenance of public order. In line with this policy, actual political and financial power has been delegated to governors of provinces, who have commenced the training of policemen at several strategic points.

In parallel with the expansion of the police system, people's vigilantes, have been organized since August, serving the dual purposes of self-protection and distribution of daily necessities among the members. After the example of five families sharing responsibility as a unit under the Tokugawa regime, the members of the vigilantes are jointly responsible for their performance of duties and obligations. This system is fast spreading from province to province, contributing much towards the establishment of public order, the officer pointed out.

The paddy fields totaling 5,000,000 acres in the Philippines, annually yield 100,000,000 bushels of rice. Experts assert that with slightly improved labor and irrigation system, it would not be hard to double the yearly produce, the staff officer said.

POLICE STATION IS SET UP

stablished in Tachikawa City With Ozato as Chief

It has been decided that a police station will be established in the city of Tachikawa as from Tuesday, it is reported. Tomin Ozato, present chief of the Nerima Police Station, is slated as chief of the new station.

It is further revealed that the city of Tachikawa and six neighboring towns and villages will be placed under the jurisdiction of the new station.

BA MAUNG EXHORTS BURMESE TO FIGHT

Must Attain Victory to Oust Evil Anglo-Saxon Influences, Says Leader

Domei

RANGOON, December 1.—Dr. U Ba Maung, head of the Executive Organ of Burma, emphasized that the entire population of Burma must continue to fight the current war till final victory has been attained, in a statement contributed to a certain local newspaper today, the first day of the commemorative week of the War of Greater East Asia.

Dr. Ba Maung's statement follows: "The coming December 8 is the day to commemorate the outbreak of the current war which is being fought for all Asiatic peoples. This is the day to commemorate the war more important and sacred than any other war which Asia has so far experienced.

"We must attain final victory at any price thereby to eradicate the danger to the existence of us Burmese and the menace to the honor of the Asiatics. If we should fail to do this, we might lose all we have. This is the clear significance of the current war.

"The past one year has proved that the Asiatics are fully cognizant of this important significance, for all peoples of Greater East Asia have marched together with Japan to combat their common enemies, Britain and the United States.

"There can be no doubt that the final victory will be ours. No matter how long the war may drag on and no matter what hardships and emergencies may be in our way, we must unite ourselves as one and continue to fight till final victory has been achieved."

Speech of Dr. U Ba Maung

In a radio speech on the night of November 30, Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief Administrator of Burma, appealed to the young men of Burma to strive for a new Burma, according to a Domei dispatch from the Rangoon.

Dr. Maung's broadcast aroused wide-spread interest among the people of Burma, marking as it did the 57th anniversary of the arrest of the last King of Burma by the British followed by the loss of independence by Burma. Dr. Maung's speech was in substance as follows:

"There are three periods in the history of Burma. The first period was one of religion, the second of economy, and the third of transition to a new order.

"During the period of religion the people of Burma busied themselves on the construction of pagodas. They vied with one another in contributing bricks with which to erect the structures.

"The period of economy was marked by the construction of the national structure of their country and to build their capital city.

Transition to New Order

"The period the people of Burma are now passing through is one of transition to a new order of things. In this period all the people of Burma are bound to do what is in their power for their country. Those who are reluctant to play their full role in the construction of a new Burma are traitors to their country. I think enough has been said by me to make the people of Burma realize that at no time were they in greater need of awakening than today.

"Let me say a few words about how the young men of Burma can perform their functions in the situation in which their country is placed. The role for the Burmese youths to play in the construction of a new order is extremely important. Their duty to their country is to defend its land and its people. The true young men of Burma are expected to bear arms with which to destroy our enemies. It is the duty and, at the same time, the privilege and glory of the young men of Burma to see that the enemies of our country are downed.

Earnest Fight Urged

"It is a rule applicable everywhere in the world that the blood and sweat of a people is the price they have to pay for a new history for their country.

"The young men of Burma are called upon to shed their blood and sweat on the field of battle. When they do this the regeneration of Burma becomes possible. I want the youths of our country to ponder on what I have said. I want them to bear in mind that our forefathers shed their blood in order to attain what they were after.

"The Burmese army went out of existence while our country was under British control. The feats of our brave forefathers in days when our country was free are only remembered by our grandfathers and mothers.

"Things were in a frightful state in Burma while it was under British control. The youthful dwellers of cities and towns were anxious to become office workers and their desire was to live a luxurious life. They formed a sharp contrast with the residents of rural districts who toiled under most difficult conditions.

Barred From Privileges

"While we were young men we were not allowed to get near to guns and were barred from enjoying the privileges which it is allowed the young men of today. It is time that the young men of Burma made up their minds to use the many privileges which have come their way.

"Today, we have excellent Japanese instructors and teachers enlightening us upon matters related to military affairs and science. Young men of Burma, this is a fine chance for you to fill up what Burma is lacking. It is necessary for the Burmese young men to have excellent instructors in order to crush their enemy. Your instructors are Japanese. Moreover, various East Asiatic nations are friends of the Burmese young men. The supply of arms is sufficient and the enemy of East Asia is being ousted. A new order of Burma is that of East Asia. The Burmese young men add glory to the history of Burma. You, all young men of Burma, should concentrate on the construction of a new Burmese order with responsiblity and through spirit and strength. Dobama!

Enemy Shipping Losses Announced by Berlin

(Continued From Page 1)

ships, German submarines during November sank three cruisers, six destroyers, two corvettes and one submarine, and damaged by torpedoing one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, three destroyers and a few others.

"Among the enemy warships victimized by the Reich air forces during the same period are one submarine and a small-type warship, sunk, and one battleship (or large-type cruiser) four aircraft carriers and 28 other ships of various categories, all more or less heavily damaged by bombings."

The above announcement excludes the Soviet merchantmen and transports sunk or damaged by the Reich air forces during November in the areas of the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Volga River and Lake Ladoga, which may be listed as follows:

Nineteen transports, lighters and tankers sunk; 26 supply boats of varied types heavily damaged; two gun-boats sunk; two gun boats and two high-speed boats, heavily damaged.

U.S. Troops Smashed In N. African Battle

(Continued From Page 1)

shot down five enemy fighters in North Africa.

"Some enemy bombers recently raided Palermo, Gela and a few other points in Sicily Island. The Italian high-angle gun corps in the same island shot down two of the raiders, one of which crashed into the sea while the other met its end in the neighborhood of Stagno di Rivela. The crew members of the latter, numbering five, were made prisoners.

"Meanwhile, the enemy's blind bombing raid on Trino and its vicinity resulted in 14 dead and eight injured."

'Industrial March' Composed

"Industrial March" with words by Fusako Masuda a factory worker, which was composed and arranged by the Naval Band assisted by Kunihiko Hashimoto of the Tokyo Music School, was presented for the first time at the Nippon Seinen Kan in the Meiji Outer Gardens on Tuesday. Miss Masuda's verse won first place in a recent contest.

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CHINA AND MANCHOU TO EXCHANGE TALKS

Arrangement Made as Part of Program to Fete First Year of War

Domei

HSINKING, December 2.—In line with other celebrations to commemorate the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which falls on December 8, arrangements have been completed by various Koa (Asia development) bodies in Manchoukuo and China for the exchange of talks by men of ministerial rank who will speak at meetings to be held in the principal cities of the two countries, it was revealed.

According to present arrangements made between the Kyowakai (Concordia Association of Manchouku), the Hsinmin-hui (Hsinmin Society of China) and similar bodies in the two countries, Manchoukuo will send Chang Huan-hsiang, Privy Councillor, to Nanking; Wang Tzu-heng, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Headquarters of the Kyowakai, to Shanghai, and Chu Jung-shan, adviser to the Central Headquarters of the Kyowakai, to Suchow.

Chinese lecturers include Lo Chun-chiang, Director of the China Division of the Toa Remmei, who will speak at Harbin.

Chu Hua, member of the technical commission of the Hsinmin-hui, in North China, also will participate in the lecture meeting in Hsinking, it is understood.

Decisive Warfare Is Due in N. Africa; Axis Stand Strong

(Continued From Page 1)

tion in the same front has been placed in a precarious state for the Allies is now being admitted even by such British leaders as Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden.

The Allies, with their habitual pompous words are trying to make the world believe that they are winning, through the usual vicious channels of propaganda. They say that the African campaign will prove the decisive factor in the present European War. They ignore the fact that the decisive factor is still the situation on the Eastern Front, and positively not in the African sectors.

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CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BURMA IS SUCCESSFUL

Officials Describe Rapid Progress Made Under Japanese Guidance

ADMINISTRATION IS SOUND

All Political Bodies Conforming To Concept of Greater East Asia Sphere

Domei

RANGOON, December 1.—Ever since its formation on August 1 this year with the heavy responsibility of constructing a new Burma, freed from the century-long yoke of Britain through the aid of Japan, the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, under the leadership of Dr. U Ba Maung, has strived hard with vigor and high hopes to reconstruct the country.

Even with the guidance and help of Japan, the task undertaken by the Central Administrative Organ has been strenuous, more so because reconstruction had to be started from complete ruins left by the retreating British.

On this occasion of the approach of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Secretaries of the various departments of the Administrative Organ gave brief reviews outlining the reconstruction taking place in Burma.

Dr. U Hle Be, Secretary of Information and Propaganda declared in a brief preface:

"Under the able leadership of Dr. U Ba Maung, Burma has undertaken during the past several months the difficult task of reconstructing a sound administrative system, which is an unprecedented feat in the history of the country.

New Burma Has Arisen

"Out of these ruins a new Burma has arisen and is now standing at the gateway of Greater East Asia. With the aid of Japan, it has achieved what it was unable to do under 50 years of servitude under British rule. The following are the outstanding accomplishments of new Burma:

1. "The Burmese language, together with the Japanese language, is now used as the official language of Burma.
2. "The system of a lower house in the legislature, together with attendant democratic intrigues and corrupt practices of job-hunting, has been abolished.
3. "Economy and efficiency measures are being effectively carried out.
4. "Burma has now its own army to fight for Burma's freedom and for Greater East Asia.
5. "The various departments of the Administrative Organ are all making rapid progress. The English type of out-of-date red tape has been replaced by Japanese efficiency.
6. "All political organizations in Burma are conforming to the concept of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
7. "The rehabilitation movement in Burma has started with an extraordinary degree of zeal.

"It is hoped that the explanations given below by the Secretaries of the various departments will clearly show the scope of the Administrative Organ's undertakings which have been accomplished or are being carried on under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration."

Speaking on the present state of public finance in Burma, Dr. Thein Maung, Secretary of the Department of Finance, declared:

"In order to stabilize public finance, the Administrative Organ has established the following machinery for controlling and managing tax assessments, tax collections, revenues, and expenditures:

1. Bureau of General Revenues.
2. Income Tax Bureau.
3. Accounting and Auditing Bureau.
4. Banking and Insurance Bureau.

"In addition, a Customs Bureau is expected to be established in due course of time.

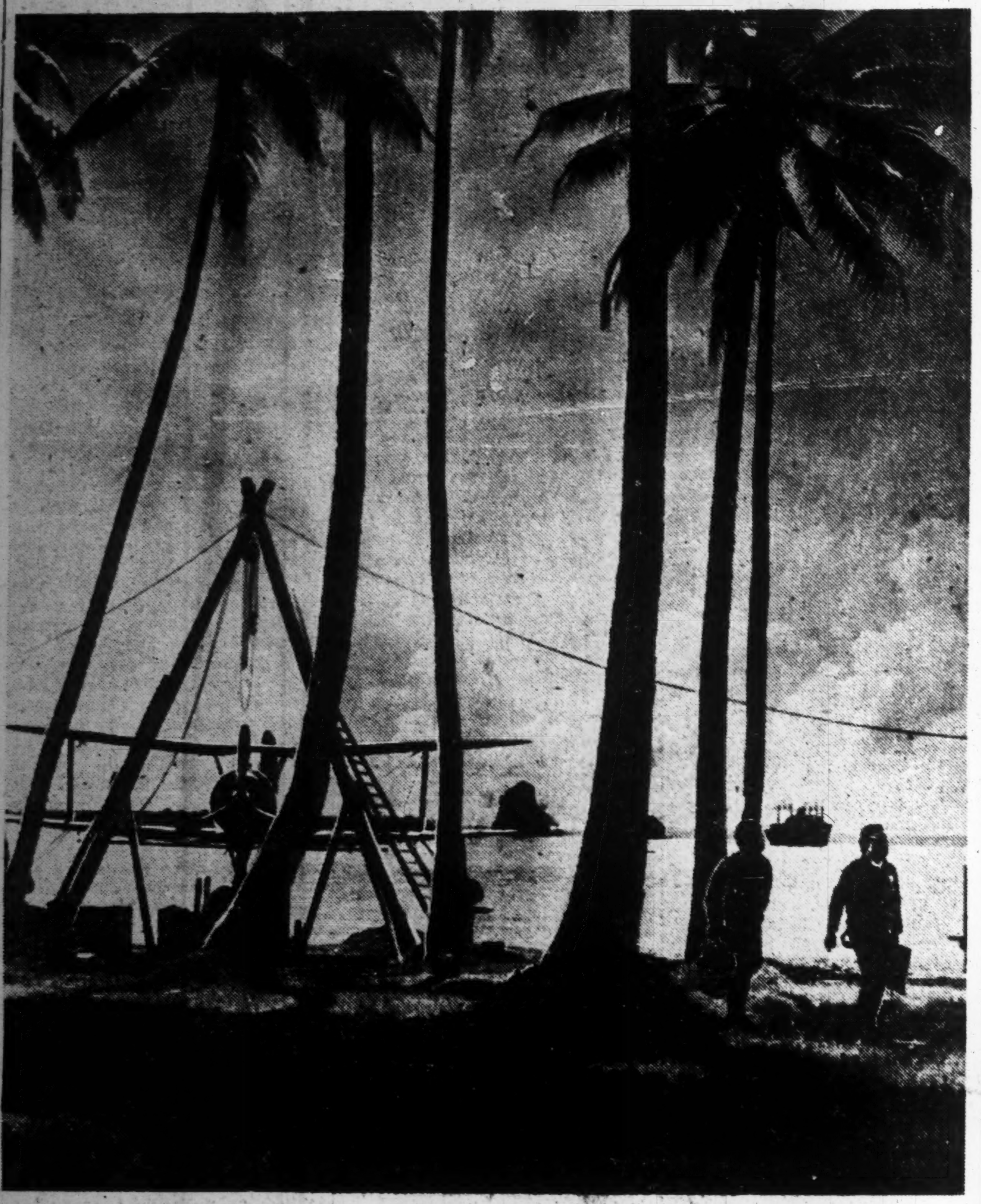
"The budget for the remainder of the present fiscal year has been drawn up at the lowest estimate in view of the present condition of Burma. The budget shows some deficit, but such deficit is expected to be reduced to nil or at least to a small amount at the end of this year by effecting economies in expenses and increasing revenues over the estimated figure.

Currency Adjusted

"The Burma Currency Adjustment Decree, which was promulgat-

(Continued on Page 3)

With Important Information



Hurrying through groves of coconut trees, the men of the Imperial Navy's Air Force are on the way with important information to deliver.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry.)

JAPAN'S FIELD CODE ON SALE IN BATAVIA

Translated Version in Malay Language Has Big Demand Among People

Domei

BATAVIA November 30.—Published in the Malay language, the Senjin-Kun or Field Code which is universally famed among the Japanese people was put on the sale here through the good offices of the Japanese military authorities and is selling well among the people.

The translation of the Japanese Code for soldiers was accomplished by a young Indonesian by the name of Yuri, who visited Japan to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Japanese at the Nagoya Technical Higher School after his graduation from the Normal School at Pedang, Sumatra.

During his study in Japan, he was so deeply moved with the instructions contained in the code that he set about to translate it into the Malay language.

He completed his work last year, and brought the translation to Java shortly after Java's occupation by the Japanese Forces with an objective of disseminating the genuine Japanese spirit among the people of his country.

CAIRO'S ECONOMIC MEET CLOSES WITH NO RESULTS

Domei

BERLIN, November 30.—The economic conference held in Cairo to discuss measures to control rising prices and to solve the shortage of foodstuff in West Asia during winter came to a close recently without finding any counter-measures to combat the situation, information from Beirut reveals.

The conference was held with the attendance of representatives of West Asiatic countries under the chairmanship of a British representative.

The chief of the Foodstuff Bureau of Palestine, who attended the confabulation, is reported to have dedeclared that there is no countermeasure against the dire shortage of foodstuff in West Asia and the critical situation will continue to prevail throughout the coming winter.

Nippon Navy Planes Bomb Port Moresby; Blast Enemy Airfield

Japanese Navy Air Forces on the night of November 30 intensively bombed Port Moresby on New Guinea and blasted runways at its airfield, according to a cable from an undesignated base to Domei Tuesday. In this bombing Japanese planes clearly witnessed several enemy airplanes burning amidst a severe conflagration that occurred at one of the runways. Huge bombs also hit a fuel warehouse, setting it ablaze. Bullets also smashed search-lights on the airfield at another place, while several bombs blasted enemy barracks at the northern part of the airfield. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base, the cable concluded.

RELIGIOUS REPORTERS' AGENCY HOLDS MEET

Representatives From Rule Aid Body Attend—Resolutions Are Adopted

The Asiatic Religious Reporters' Association, which was recently organized upon the recommendation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Asiatic Religious Federation, held its first meeting Tuesday commemorating the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

The first meeting was attended by 50 reporters, representing the newspapers and magazines of Shinto, Buddhist and Christian faiths and by representatives from the Asiatic Religious Federation and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

After the meeting the following resolutions were adopted and copies sent to the Education Ministry, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

1. To establish a unified policy for Asiatic religions.
2. To promote national religious movements.
3. To sponsor the opening of a cooperative religious conference for Greater East Asia.

TWO BRITISH ENVOYS RECALLED BY LONDON

Ambassador Kerr Returns From Moscow—Hugessen Is Also Ordered Home

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ISTANBUL, November 30.—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, today returned to London and conferred with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, while it has been clarified that upon instructions received from the home Government, Sir Hughe Knatchbull Hugessen, British Ambassador to Ankara, also left the Turkish capital for London on November 24.

On his way to London, it is understood, Ambassador Knatchbull Hugessen conferred with the military representatives of Britain and the United States at Beirut and Cairo. With the aggrevation of the Mediterranean situation, the British Government's recall of its ambassadors to Moscow and Ankara is considered very significant.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, December 2, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Policy of Respect for People's Will And Its Enforcement

NIPPON SANGYO—Whether in wartime or peacetime, there can be no doubt that the principle of government lies in having every individual of the nation find his proper place in the total scheme and in preventing the people from growing weary of the existing regime. The Chinese sages made some apt remarks on the matter, such as that the integrity of a nation is maintained by the governing class working hand in hand with the governed or that if you availed of the combined intelligence of all you will never be frustrated in your endeavors. In a total war structure, Government measures such as would enable the will of the people to be reflected in concentrated form are doubly important.

We are glad to note, therefore, that the Government has adopted the recommendation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association for administrative simplification and at the Cabinet meeting Tuesday decided to enforce 67 of the 208 items at once and to consider the others for gradual enforcement, showing as it does an attitude of willingness on the part of the Government to listen to what the people have to say on political matters.

The 208 items recommended by the political body for simplification are all which people actually engaged in trade or industry have had actual experience of. Thus the Government in adopting them has demonstrated its resolve to work hand in hand with the people for greater efficiency and increased total strength.

His Imperial Majesty Wires Condolences To Afghanistan King

His Majesty the Emperor on Monday sent a message of condolence to King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan on the death of the Crown Prince, according to an announcement made by the Imperial Household Department.

GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE 54 MAIN BILLS

Draft Document on Commercial And Industrial Agencies Approved by Cabinet

208 ITEMS ALSO TAKEN UP

Plan for Administrative Simplification Is Formally Adopted Tuesday

Of a total of 57 legislative bills which the Government intends to present to the coming session of the Diet, 54 are now certain to be sent.

Tuesday the Cabinet approved the draft bill on commercial and industrial associations, decision on which had been deferred from the Cabinet meeting of November 27, after Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Naoki Hoshino, chief secretary of the Cabinet, had explained the substance of the draft.

The Cabinet on November 20 had approved 18 draft bills, on November 24, 32 and Tuesday one, thus making 53 so far adopted. Adding to them the draft bill amending the tax regulations which is shortly to be decided on by the Cabinet and published, the total stands at 54.

To Speed Up Preparations

Preparations, therefore, will be speeded up in order to enable the texts of the bills to be adopted by the Cabinet on December 22. It was agreed among the Ministers present at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting that the various texts which are to be prepared by the respective Ministries would be submitted to the Cabinet by December 8.

Tuesday's Cabinet meeting also decided on 208 items of administrative simplification in accordance with the momentous scheme recommended to Premier General Hideki Tojo by General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, on November 5. On receiving the scheme from General Abe, Premier Tojo brought the matter up at the Cabinet meeting the following day, asking for the views of the various Ministries on simplification. The opinions of the respective Ministries were submitted to the Cabinet by November 16, and the Cabinet at once undertook to look into each. Masayuki Tani, president of the Board of Information, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, Eiichi Moriyama, director of the Legislative Bureau, and Naoki Hoshino, chief secretary of the Cabinet, examined the concrete proposals submitted, and the findings of the four were

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African Battle Scenes Become Active Around Tunis, Bizerta

Allied Propaganda That Communications Are Cut Refuted by Axis Authorities; Luftwaffe Blasts Enemy Supply Base

Domei

LISBON, November 30.—According to field dispatches, fighting on the Tunisian and Libyan fronts has suddenly become active since November 29 and fierce battles are raging in the suburbs of Tunis and Bizerta.

In fear of the rapid reinforcement of the Axis forces, the Allied forces carried out successive air raids on the bases in Tunis, Bizerta, Tripoli and Sicily Island since the night of November 28, thereby temporarily hindering the activities of the Axis forces.

On the other hand, the British First Army under the command of Lieutenant-General K. M. Anderson attempted operations to cut off the communication route between Tunis and Bizerta. In a war report issued on November 29, the headquarters of the Allied forces declared that a key point lying between the two port towns had been occupied by the Allied forces but the headquarters of the German forces has not recognized the report.

With another route running along the eastern coast of Tunisia between the two towns beside a railway line between them, the Axis forces have no inconvenience in the communication between these two points. Therefore, at present there is no danger of Bizerta being isolated as is propagandized by the Allied side.

In the meantime, a fierce fighting is going on in a point 30 miles south of Bizerta. Although the Allied forces are fighting furiously employing parachute troops, the solid position of the Axis forces have not been penetrated. One report claims that this position has already been taken by the Allies but no confirmed information has so far been received here.

In the meantime, strong Axis air forces have carried out repeated air raids on the enemy commissary lines in the rear, especially on Bone, the base of the British First Army, in order to isolate the enemy vanguards. Consequently, the supplying of the British First Army has been greatly hindered and the Allied forces are now resorting to supplying men and arms by transport planes.

In the Tripolinia area in Libya, meanwhile, the Axis air force has carried out wholesale bombings on the rear commissary lines, barracks, armories and ammunition depots of the British Eighth Army, thus blasting the enemy's plan to reorganize his strength.

GAIMUSHO CREATES NEW PROBE ORGAN

To Study Matters Regarding World Order Conceived Through Present War

A Wartime Investigation Room in the Foreign Office with a view to handing down correct judgment on the ever-changing world situation and making fundamental investigations and studies of a new world order to be conceived through the present war was created Tuesday by the same Ministry. Of these two objectives, with which the Foreign Office is now confronted, the new body is expected to concern itself chiefly with the latter.

In addition to this body, the Foreign Office Tuesday organized a new organ designed to handle all matters pertaining to Japanese nationals in enemy countries and the enemy nationals in Japanese territories, headed by Tadakazu Suzuki, former Minister to Egypt.

The Wartime Investigation Room will be under the supervision of the Foreign Vice-Minister and will work for assisting the Minister of Foreign Affairs under close liaison with the Investigation Bureau in view of the importance of various fundamental studies and investigations concerning a new world order.

Composed of Diplomats

The new organ is composed chiefly of those diplomats who have returned from abroad to Japan. Itaro Ishii, former Ambassador to Brazil, is the chief, assisted by Minister Tsuneo Yanai (Colombia), Counsellor Takakashi Mori (Brazil), Consul-General Yoshio Muto (San Francisco), Minister Ribin Akiyama (Panama), Minister Hikotaro Ichikawa (Iran), Minister Shinro Miyazaki (Iraq), Consul-General Koh (Tsingtao), Consul-General Yutaka Ishizawa (Batavia), Consul-General Yasushi Havashi (Hanoi), Consul-General Takeshi Inoue (New Zealand), etc. Chief Yoshitaro Yamada of the Investigation Bureau is to serve as the chief secretary.

The new body on protection of Japanese nationals in enemy countries will handle the following three problems:

1. Investigations into the condition of the Japanese nationals either interned or forced to live group life within enemy countries and matters pertaining to improvement of such conditions.
2. Business pertaining to the nationals in enemy countries.
3. Business pertaining to enemy nationals in the sphere of Japanese influence.

As regards the first item, intercourse with enemy countries is not being done except with regard to exchange of diplomats and residents, and as a result, efforts will be made through the good offices of the representating countries or the Red Cross international committee to investigate into the conditions of the clothing, food, residence, hygiene, labor, punishment and communication with the mother country and obtain the lists of

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH BARBARISM IS FLAYED BY GAYDA

Raids on Open Cities Have Only Strengthened Italy's Determination, Says Editor

Domei

ROME, November 30.—Flaying the British for their ruthless, coldly-calculated "terroristic" raids on open Italian cities, Virginio Gayda, writing in the Giornale d'Italia, declared that the raids "have only strengthened the determination of the Italian people to fight till the last with a new hatred for this barbarous enemy."

Although British Prime Minister Winston Churchill means to hit Italy through the home front bombing of its cities, Gayda said, "Churchill and his accomplices may be sure that the Italian reaction is swift and energetic and that the Italians cannot be dominated by terror. The Italians know how to obliterate the effects of the air bombardments with their serenity and firm determination to pursue fighting till victory is won against the enemy who has revealed his true war spirit by marching not only against armies but also against humanity and defenseless people far from the theaters of war."

The people of Italy "want peace over the world, but real peace . . . peace that will follow the Italian victory and not a British victory," Gayda concluded.

MENGCHIANG LAMA SECTS CONFER ON UNIFICATION

Religious Consolidation Expected to Be Carried Out Early Next Spring

Domei

KALGAN, November 29.—The question of consolidating various Lamaistic sects under a single, unified religious organization constituted one of the main topics of discussion in the course of a two-day conference, ending November 27, which was held here under the auspices of the Mengchiang Buddhist Association.

The conference was attended by 34 delegates of the Mengchiang Development Association, Japanese officials, members of the Good Neighbors Association and others.

The conference, in discussing the question of unity among the Lamaistic groups, decided to take measures to realize such a religious consolidation early next spring. At the same time, it was agreed also to establish various organs around the Mengchiang Development Association.

Manchou Legation Opened

Domei

BANGKOK, November 30.—The Manchoukuoan Legation in Bangkok was formally opened today following the presentation of credentials by Cheng Yu, first Manchoukuoan Minister to Thailand.

NAVY AND ARMY EFFECT SHIFTS IN PERSONNEL

Tsukahara Replaces Katagiri As Navy Director-General Of Aviation

YANO SUCCEEDS OGAWA

War Ministry Reveals Names of Officers Appointed to New Position

In the periodical shifts announced by the Navy Ministry on Tuesday, Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara was named Director-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters, while Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano was appointed as Divisional Chief of the Navy General Staff and concurrently Chief of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, replacing Vice-Admiral Hidekichi Katagiri and Rear-Admiral Kanji Ogawa respectively.

At the same time, the War Ministry announced its periodical shifts which involved the appointing of new directors to a number of military schools as well as shifts in a number of other important positions.

The new Director-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters is Vice-Admiral Nishizo Tsukahara, recently returned from the front. He succeeds Vice-Admiral Hidekichi Katagiri, who has been appointed by His Majesty the Emperor as a member of the Supreme War Council.

The new Chief of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters is Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano. He succeeds Rear-Admiral Kanji Ogawa, who has been named by the Cabinet to be member of the Institute of Research in Total War.

Army Shifts Announced

Tuesday also saw changes in the Army officer personnel, the more important of which involved changes in the heads of a number of military schools.

Lieutenant-General Masao Watanabe was appointed Director of the Army Science School, succeeding Lieutenant-General Keisaku Murakami, who was appointed to the Army General Staff.

Lieutenant-General Mitsu Kawarami was named to the post of Inspector of Military Communication, which Lieutenant-General Tomofumi Suefuji was named Director of the Army Infantry School.

The other changes included the appointment of Major-General Michio Kunitake as Chief of Staff of the Central Military Headquarters, Major-General Sojin Nagano as Director of the Army Ordnance School, Major-General Yoshitada Shimokawa as Director of the Military Affairs Department of the Army Division in Osaka, Major-General Shinichi Yamaguchi as Director of the Military Affairs Department of the Army Division in Kumamoto, Major-General Shinichi Kato as Commander of the Regimental District of Nagoya, and Major-General Fujitaro Ota as Commander of the Regimenal District of Niigata.

Tsukahara a Veteran

Vice-Admiral Tsukahara is an old veteran of the Naval Air Force. In the China Affair he played a very prominent role. It was he who led the naval air unit in a long-distance overseas hop to the China continent, to smash enemy military installations in interior of China. He was wounded in one of the air attacks he made upon Chungking forces as the head of a naval flying unit.

In the fall of last year he was given a front line post.

In the War of Greater East Asia he accomplished great results in smashing the fleet and air strength of the enemies. He returned to Japan recently after he had performed his job at the front. His appointment as Inspector-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters is expected to result in the bringing of the air force of the Imperial Navy to perfection, thereby filling the needs of the new stage of the war.

Yano Is Qualified

Rear-Admiral Yano has every qualification for the post of Chief of the Naval Press Section to which he has been appointed. He is skilled in administration, having filled with distinction the post of sectional chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry. Great things are expected of him by observers who attach importance to the fact that he was attached to

(Continued on Page 3)

ALL RACES HELPING TO REBUILD MALAYA

Perfect Cooperation in Rehabilitation Work of Peninsula Told by Asahi Scribe

How new Malaya is being rebuilt through perfect cooperation of East Asian races inhabiting the peninsula with Japan as their leader and how they are brought into line to contribute their share in the stupendous task of construction is written by Torakichi Sakai, an Asahi correspondent, in the December issue of the Koron magazine. He writes in part as follows:

"Three races appeared before our vision—namely, the native inhabitants, the Malayans, and the Indians and Chinese, who had migrated to Malaya in recent years. These three races, each burdened with a different fate, had groaned under the yoke of British domination.

"The people that we loved most were the Malayans. They had been completely emasculated under the British oppression and exploitation of long years standing but they did not hesitate to give us their ardent cooperation. These people who had been resigned, without harboring slightest doubts, to a life spent in picking coconuts or working in rubber plantations, suddenly seemed to awaken from their 100 years' sleep and bestirred themselves to lively activity with the approach of the Japanese Forces.

"The leaflets dealing with the liberation of the races, distributed by the Pacification Corps alone were sufficient to effect a tremendous transformation. They eagerly perused the propaganda leaflets, to the purport as given below, and took on new life and vigor with acclamations of boundless joy.

"'Down with atrocious Britain. The god's army, leading you to freedom and happiness, has appeared before you.'

"'Young Malayans, arouse yourselves for the creation of a new order in East Asia. Trample under your feet the British who had goaded you on through years of despotic rule.'

"'The Japanese Forces appear before you together with god. They will not trample on the gods of your faith. Britain forced on you Christianity hiding behind it the fangs of deadly poison, but the Japanese Forces guarantee to you freedom of religious faith.'

Life of Idleness

"When we first set foot on Malay Peninsula, to tell the truth, I wondered for what purpose the Malayans existed. Not one Malayan was working—they squatted absentmindedly under the eaves of the houses and complacently watched us, busily occupied in war. It was a wonder how these people were able to obtain their daily meals. It was not always from the loss of their occupation as the result of war, that these people passed their time in idle indolence. For many hundreds of years, they had been accustomed to live a life of idleness.

"The Malayans awoke from their long slumber, when the manly and vigorous advances of the Japanese Forces were revealed before them and friendly voices, never experienced before, called to them through attractive leaflets. The general belief that the Malayans were inherently spiritless, lazy and tricky people had been born from their years of subjugation under British despotism.

"With the advent of the Japanese Forces and the establishment of peace and order preserving organizations, the attitude of the Malayans underwent a complete change. Singing joyously, the Malayans commenced to collaborate with the Japanese Forces. Several dozens gathered to push our motor cars out of the mud, several hundreds came to help repair damaged bridges.

"Intermingled among the Malayans and pursuing their own course mutely and steadfastly in the building up of their own existence, we find the Indian people, who had flowed into the Malay Peninsula as a volunteer army of Britain's colonial policy. The Indians soon left the Malayans far behind as they pushed forward backed by Britain's power. They worked as laborers in the rubber plantations, became middle and small merchant dealers, formed thereby the middle class in Malaya. They had performed their part in strongly pushing Britains colonial policy by their ardent racial feelings and unrivalled diligence.

"The racial ardor of the Indians came to be directed into a new channel. They came to turn critical eyes on British rule, they were gradually becoming aware of the British policy of exploitation. They said, 'after ten years of hard labor, our monthly income is merely $10. Even if we do not make explicit complaints, all can be surmised from this fact alone. From this the road that we must traverse is plainly pointed out to us.'

"So saying the Indians earnestly appealed to the Japanese Forces. Concurrently at this time, the movement for independence in their homeland, India, incited by the War of Greater East Asia, was gaining momentum like a prairie fire. Externally, in Saigon, Bangkok and Rangoon the Independence movement was fast gaining force.

"The Indians along the Malayan battleline in response to the advance of the Japanese Forces arose for the sake of their own independence. They bravely crept into the British camp to rourse the Indian soldiers stationed in the trenches and barricades to their cause. Said they:

"'The only chance for independence is now. Compatriots, arise. Turn your guns on the British, who are watching you haughtily from the rear. Open your eyes to the fact that there stands your true enemy.'

"Called upon thus, the Indian soldiers, with their guns in their hands, jumped out of the trenches and made their way toward the Japanese camp. They fearfully approached the Japanese occupied area and to their amazement to discover that peace and order maintenance bodies had been organized with Indians as leaders. More amazing than this was the fact that an Indian National Independence Army had been formed by their comrades who had already surrendered to the Japanese Forces and were now fighting by their side.

"On the lone and wide spaced road running lengthwise through the Malay Peninsula, the 'National Independence Army,' given their freedom, are carrying on their own activities under their own organization.

"With the tumult of war receded in Malaya and observing the strenuous war of reconstruction of the Japanese Forces, the Indians realized that new and many difficulties beset their path for independence. They came to think that 'Independence' was still far off, as they realized that the creation of a New Order was not only for India's sake but for the sake of entire Asia. From the War of Greater East Asia they were to learn that India's independence was one link in the reconstruction of Asia. Given a new course of advancement and endowed with a new mission, the Indians had to make their start anew.

"Far outleading the Indians and Malayans, the Chinese had grasped in their hands the economic artery of the Peninsula. For the sake of developing Malaya, the Chinese, 'called to colors' under British power, had entered Malay as the most influential labor force. Through extraordinary tenacity, diligence and mercenariness, in the short space of 10 years or so, the Chinese rose from lowly, struggling farmers to the positions of financial leadership.

"The Chinese, with the advance of the Japanese Forces, became Asia's 'orphans,' forsaken by the British and isolated from Chungking. Cognizant of their fate, the Chinese reoriented themselves in a tremendous face about, welcoming the Japanese Forces with Rising Sun banners in their hands, while the Indians and Malayans stood by vacantly.

"Although the creation of a new Malaya rests fundamentally on the handling of these races, economic re-organization comes first as a rational sequence of order. The structure of Malayan finance is a most typical specimen of British exploitation. All along the 1,000 kilometers of battlelines, we saw nothing but rubber plantations. With the exception of the jungle and small patches of pineapple fields, the whole Malayan ground had been given up to rubber plantations. Once Britain's economic structure collapsed, the vast rubber groves became nothing more than growths of worthless trees. Not only this, but the several millions of laborers swarming over these plantations were left without means of livelihood.

"The urgent need of new born Malay was the immediate establishment of an economic structure moulded upon Japanese principles, a deviation from the ordinary rule. Moreover, the basic principle is most clearly evident; it must be a national defense economic structure. The fulfillment of the fundamental law of establishment of Malaya as a basis of national defense, to counteract the enemy offensives, claimed priority to the realization of the mutual co-prosperity principle. Finances were strictly readjusted with national defense objective in view, and consequently a certain amount of sacrifice demanded from all races.

"To bring about self-sustenance in foodstuff, vast rubber plantations have been turned into fields and rice paddies, and facilities put up with lightning speed for re-establishment of military industries. As Malaya, which was the pivot of the Allied blockade against Japan, becomes the base of the counter-blockade, the transformation must not be a mere formality of change of leaders. The Japanese character of the Malayan economics may be said to be armed construction to prepare for the enemy.

"It was quite natural that a promise of peaceful existence and legitimate trade could not be easily given, but on the contrary for the sake of the herculean task of construction many sacrifices and hardships should be demanded. Unless the various races fully awake to the consciousness of the immensity and the difficulty of the mission history has imposed upon them, their lives in all probability will seem unbearable. However, herein is found the complexity and greatness of the present War.

"The fate of the races will be determined by whether there has been awakened in the races full consciousness of their new mission, an awakening which must be wrought through exceedingly difficult spiritual stimulation. The prerequisite of spiritual stimulation would be widespread diffusion of culture. On the Malayan front, cultural propaganda was carried on simultaneously with the roar of the guns, the word 'pacification' being without meaning in this instance. It was a march of an armed cultural army bent on instilling in the hearts of the various people desire to fling themselves positively into the construction work, and not to let matters rest with passive non-resistance on the part of these races. It was necessary to uplift the spiritual aspirations of these races so that they would devise formulas of re-reconstruction of their own accord and voluntarily take their proper positions in the New Order line-up.

"The first step in cultural propaganda is the matter of language. The Japanese language must be taught at all costs, for no argument holds when the stage has been reached wherein Asia's destiny hangs in balance. Only by the diffusion of the Japanese language will it be possible to disseminate culture.

"Immediately following the Japanese occupation on February 15, the people in Shonan learned the two Japanese words for 'How do you do' and 'Thank you.' Eight hundred thousand of Shonan inhabitants learned two Japanese words a day, and before the elapse of three months on the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor, the native inhabitants were able to sing in Japanese the song 'Aikoku koshin kyoku.' Before long, the spiritual enhancement movement will probably arise, placing thereby the reconstruction work on the right track for the first time.

"Malaya, the land of dreams in the equatorial regions, must make its debut into the East Asian Sphere strongly and rigidly armed."

New Navy Press Section Chief

Named as the new Chief of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters in the periodical shifts announced by the Navy Ministry on Tuesday was Rear-Admiral Hideo Yano, who replaces Rear-Admiral Kanji Ogawa. Rear-Admiral Yano (right) is seen seated with Rear-Admiral Ogawa in the above picture.

DISARMING OF FORCE AT TOULON ACHIEVED

Demobilization of From 2,000 To 3,000 Bluejackets Daily Also Revealed by Vichy

Disarming of the rebel French naval officers and men at Toulon is steadily progressing and all the forces ashore at the naval station have been completely disarmed, the Ministry of Information at Vichy announced on November 30, according to a dispatch from Vichy to Domei.

From 2,000 to 3,000 bluejackets are being demobilized daily at Toulon, and by the night of November 30 the demobilization of the forces ashore has been completed.

In view of the fact that the propaganda machinery of the United States and Britain is circulating various fabricated versions on the self destruction of the French fleet at the naval station, the French Government authorities are expected shortly to publish a detailed account of the incident after careful investigation on the spot.

Meanwhile, the German military authorities at Toulon early Monday morning observed elaborate funeral rites for the five French naval officers and men killed in the skirmish in the city owing to some misunderstanding on November 27.

Both the Seine naval arsenal and the Toulon naval arsenal resumed operation early Monday morning, the cable added.

Gaimusho Creates New Probe Organ

(Continued from Page 1)

their names, and also collect reports to be submitted to the Red Cross International committee, and other information.

Concerning the second item, this body will have charge of the exchange of diplomats and residents between Japan and Britain and also the United States in case such exchanges are made in the future.

To Deal With Proposals

As for the third item, this body will deal wtih the enemy countries and other organs in case some proposals are made regarding similar issues affecting the enemy nationals in the sphere of Japanese influence.

The question of protecting the property of Japanese subjects in enemy countries will be handled by the Commercial Bureau as heretofore while the property of enemy nationals in Japan will be in the hands of the Finance Ministry as heretofore. Matters of the latter category will be disposed of by the enemy property control commission composed of officials from the government offices concerned with the Finance Ministry in the lead.

December 8 Designated as Day Of 'Silent Prayer' by America

United States Unable to Increase Its Desperate Efforts in Coming Year as Situation Goes From Bad to Worse

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, November 29.—The American Government has decided to designate December 8 as a "day of silent prayer," and urge the entire American people to reflect deeply on the successive defeats the country has suffered, and has chosen January 1 as a "day of silent prayer for victory," so as to stir the people into added war consciousness, reports received here reveal.

The choice of January 1 next year by the American Government for strong propaganda activities is considered worthy of note as it hints the direction in which the American Government's determination and strategy for the second year of the war are heading.

The domestic wartime structure in the United States has just gone through the initial construction period of one year and many difficulties are expected to be undergone for its strengthening and expansion. However in order to do so, the Roosevelt regime must change the present defensive position into the offensive and bolster the morale of the people.

Herein is found the political significance and the reason for the desperate strategic operations in the Southwestern Pacific. The invasion into North Africa is nothing but a temporizing measure in the face of the impossibility of forming a second front on the European continent. Roosevelt is in a position where he has to strengthen the front in the second year. In view of these factors, what is the prospect for the war policy of the United States in the second year of the war?

Below is given an analysis based on information from the American side:

At the outset of the war the United States schemed for a long-term guerilla war, believing that the longer the war lasted, more advantageous it would be for the United States. This was clearly the policy of the American Government and its fighting services. However, the unexpectedly quick advance of the Japanese Forces and their acquisition of resources have assured Japan of sufficient economic power to undergo a long-term war. Especially after the return of Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, who made public the long-term war preparedness of the Japanese people, American circles have come to believe that a long term war would rather favor Japan. This view has encouraged a section of American military experts who from the outset had insisted on offensive action.

Counter-Attacks Explained

This situation explains the repeated counter-offensives the American Navy has staged, of late, in spite of the long series of defeats. These counter-offensives also were designed to cover up the strategic failures of the past. Despite these efforts, the truth of the American defeats has come to be gradually revealed to the public, and accordingly, the press has begun a crusade against the Government with the result that the public is now doubtful about the actual losses suffered by the American side.

American military experts of late, have come to air pessimistic views regarding the war situation. Their views are to the following effect:

"The aircraft-carriers Lexington, Yorktown and Wasp were announced as having been sunk. Later one more was formally recognized as having been sunk but whether the aircraft-carrier was the Enterprise, Saratoga, Ranger or Hornet has not been made public. At any rate, through the Coral Sea, Midway and Solomons Battles, the aircraft-carrier strength of the United States has been reduced to three vessels. In addition to these, the U.S. Navy has a number of converted aircraft-carriers, but so far as real aircraft-carriers are concerned, the American Navy has only a limited strength.

"These three aircraft-carriers may be required on the Atlantic and some of them may be sunk at any time. So aside from the converted aircraft-carriers, the American Pacific aircraft-carrier strength may be of only one or two carriers or zero. In order to make up this deficiency in aircraft-carriers, the United States has to acquire land air bases like Guadalcanal Island at any cost. Next in importance are the cruisers and destroyers. Numerically, the United States keeps superiority in these classes of vessels but in view of the widespread requirements for protecting the convoys in the Atlantic and Pacific, the United States has not sufficient strength in this category to give auxiliary vessels to battleships and aircraft-carriers. In this sense, the loss of Astoria, Vincennes and Quincy was most telling, and this explains the inactivity of the American side in the subsequent Solomons Battles."

Propaganda Stressed

Against these pessimistic views of the military experts, the American naval authorities are, as usual, propagandizing the speeding up of warship construction, claiming that in 1943 the country will be able to build more than one warship a month. In any case, the domestic and foreign situation facing the United States makes it essential that the United States make desperate efforts to gain an offensive position in the Southwest Pacific and speed up warship construction, especially that of aircraft-carriers, and also acquire land air bases to make up the deficiency in aircraft-carriers.

Then, too, the United States is directing its attention toward India, Burma and China to launch military operations against Japan. Especially noteworthy is the fact that the U.S., having decided to use Chungking as a second front line against Japan, intends, first of all, to regain Burma and reinforce the air bases in non-occupied Chinese territories with the aim of nourishing its fighting power.

Recently, General Wavell's inspection of the Burmese border, the visit of Commander-in-Chief Joseph Stillwell of the American forces in China to General Wavell at New Delhi and the air flight over the Burmese border by Brigadier-General Bissel, head of the U.S. 10th Air Division, who shoulders the responsibility of operations in India, Burma and part of China, were reported.

Bombings on Hongkong, Bangkok, etc, by the U.S. air force in Chungking are merely on a guerilla scale. Nonetheless, with the army and air forces in India being steadily reinforced and the Chungking regime being in such an exhausted situation, it is all too clear that the Anglo-American camp will be forced to make a desperate effort to air-raid Japan and regain the Burma Route.

Government To Introduce 54 Main Bills

(Continued From Page 1)

placed before the Cabinet which met Tuesday. Thus the 208 items of administrative simplification were duly adopted by the Government.

Of these items, 67 are to be enforced at once, while 16 had already been adopted by the Government, five of which have been partially enforced. Still 125 other items are to be scrutinized again for enforcement at the earliest possible opportunity, of which five have been already partially enforced.

Greater Efficiency Aimed

The scheme recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association primarily has to do with simplification in procedures involved in applying for, obtaining and cancelling licenses, elimination of overlapping procedures, adjustments in affairs coming under joint jurisdictions of the various Ministries, and other items concerned with industrial and economic affairs.

The details of the simplification scheme as adopted by the Cabinet Tuesday were given out by the Board of Information the same day at 4 p.m.

Meanwhile, bill governing the Commerce and Industry Guild was unanimously approved at the Cabinet meeting held Tuesday.

Out of 57 bills to be introduced before the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet, 55, including Tuesday's bill, have been aproved by the Government. The remaining two bills will be approved within the next few days.

Ladies' Day at Army Barracks

Members of Dai Nippon Women's Association spent an interesting day in one of the Army barracks on Tuesday. They were delighted to see the actual training which produces such valiant soldiers. The above photo shows one of the ladies experiencing the thrill of handling a light machine gun under the kind instruction of a young soldier, while other members watch the procedure with much interest.

NAVY AND ARMY EFFECT SHIFTS

(Continued From Page 1)

the Naval General Staff before he was named Chief of the Naval Press Section.

Rear-Admiral Yano, the new member of the Supreme War Council, a native of Kagawa Prefecture, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1915. In 1925 he finished the A-class course of the Naval Staff College. He was stationed in England in 1929. In 1935 he was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Second Fleet. The following year he was named Naval Attache to the Embassy in London. Returning from England, he filled in order the posts of Commander of the warship Nagara, sectional chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Commander of the warship Myoko and Commander of the warship Nagato. He was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral in November this year.

Vice-Admiral Tsukahara, who hails from Yamanashi Prefecture, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1908. After finishing the A-class course of the Naval Staff College, he was given the post of Vice-Commander of the aircraft-carrier Hosho. Later he commanded the warship Oi. He was a member of the suite of delegates to the general disarmament conference in Geneva in 1931. Returning to Japan, he was named Commander of the warship Akagi. In 1934 he was appointed to the post of Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Naval Aviation Headquarters. He was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1935. In 1939 he was attached to the Naval General Staff and was given a certain important post. The same year he was promoted to Vice-Admiral. He was Commander of the Chinkai Naval Base before he was given a highly important post which he vacated a short time ago.

Katagiri Active

Vice-Admiral Katagiri, a native of the city of Yonezawa, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1906. He was in the educational bureau of the Navy Ministry for some time. Then he commanded the warships Oi, Aoba, and Haruna by turns. The other posts he filled before he was named Commander of the Maizuru Naval Base were Chief-of-Staff of the Sasebo Naval Station, Commander of the Naval Air Battle Corps, Commander of the Kasumigaura Naval Air Corps, and Commander of the Third Battle Corps. In December 1939 he left the post of Commander of the Majzuru Naval Base to take up duties of vital importance. He was appointed Director-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters last year.

IMAGE REACHES AIR SCHOOL

Hero-God Kato's Statue to Be Placed in Special Chamber

The six-foot wooden sculpture of the late Major-General Tateo Kato carved by 36 well-known Japanese carvers, was transported by air to the Akeno Military Aviation School where it will be placed in the "Chamber of the War Gods."

This statue was conveyed personally by plane from the Tachikawa airfield by Colonel Koreyoshi Kato, who was the late Major-General's instructor while the latter was a student at the Tokorozawa Aviation School.

The unveiling ceremony will take place on December 8, the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

F.I.C. Places Hopes In New Broadcasts From Tokyo Station

Domei

SAIGON, December 1.—French and Chinese circles here are expecting a great deal from the Japanese overseas broadcasts using English, French and Italian languages as well as Mandarin, Canton and Fukien Chinese dialects, it was learned. News of expansion in the Japanese shortwave broadcasting system and facility was made known here on November 17, but now that the plan has become a reality, much is expected of the increase in the broadcasting hour as well as in the languages used. This is particularly so since the Japanese overseas broadcast is the only source from which the Indo-China officials are acquiring foreign news.

SIX EXHIBITIONS OPEN; MANY PEOPLE ATTEND

Pictures of Naval Battles Shown; Colorful Costumes of Southern Regions on Display

Among the various programs slated for the commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia this coming week, six exhibitions were opened in Tokyo Tuesday attracting huge crowds of interested spectators.

Pictures of the great Japanese naval battles are shown at the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Nihonbashi, while the Toyoko Department Store features the courageous units who have received citations. At the Isetan Department Store, the customs and costumes of the peoples in the Co-Prosperity Sphere are illustrated. Other war anniversary displays are being held at the Matsuya Store and at various stores along Ginza.

Of particular attraction is the costume display of the peoples of East Asia at the Isetan, which includes the colorful apparel of the peoples of Celebes, Burma, and Java.

Other programs feting the war anniversary will be the art exhibition of the Greater East Asia War and a photographic exhibit to be sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun on Tuesday at Uyeno.

PREMIER THANKS VISITORS

Chosen Labor Service Corps Members Call on General

Premier General Hideki Tojo on Tuesday morning offered words of praise and encouragement to 93 representative members of the Labor Service Corps of Chosen when they called on him at his official residence to pay their respects.

After rendering their services since October 28 in Kumamoto to families of those called to the front, they arrived here Tuesday and will leave for Chosen on December 5.

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VANITY, ARROGANCE ENEMIES OF PEOPLE

Dr. Hiraizumi of Tokyo Imperial University Stresses Determination of Nation

The Japanese who are fighting for the happiness and liberty of all the peoples in the world must be firmly determined to bring the war to an ultimate victory, but vanity and arrogance must be entirely excluded from the minds of the people no matter what victories they might score, commented Dr. Toru Hiraizumi, professor of Tokyo Imperial University, in an article contributed to the Nichi Nichi. The gist of the article in translation follows:

"I can hardly realize that nearly a year has elapsed since the memorable day of December 8. I feel that the last one year especially had passed very quickly because the whole nation was tensely concentrated on the aim of crushing Britain and America. No year could not have been more eventful with countless victories by Japan on land and sea which are unprecedented in the history of the world. The Battles of Hawaii, off Malaya, Hongkong, Singapore, the Philippines, Burma, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, the Aleutians, and the Solomons have all been Great Japanese military and naval triumphs.

Challenged by Enemy

"We must remember that Japan was driven into this current war by a challenge from the enemy nations. We must realize the efforts exerted and hardships endured by Japan during the Konoye Cabinet, and how the government tried every means available to arrive at peaceful settlement without resorting to force. Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to Washington, tried every means for conciliation but not only were his efforts fruitless, but Japan's endurance and consideration were repulsed with threats and pressure. The American intrigue of keeping the Asiatics chained and enslaved, was more than apparent in their threatening reply. Japan could no longer yield to the insult and contempt of the United States and finally declared war.

"It can be rightly said that Japan endured insults and pressure of the Americans and British for many successive years. Britain stretched her aggressive hands toward India as early as 1600 and annexed Hongkong in 1842, while America subjugated the Philippines in 1898. The late Shogunate era and the Meiji Restoration produced many pioneers who foresaw the danger of Britain and America for the future progress of Asia. Keigaku Okamoto who hailed from Fukui Prefecture prophesied that unless Japan should become powerful enough to be included in the Great Powers of the world, she would meet the same misery as India, due to his view of world policy he was executed as a political criminal over 80 years ago, when he was still a youth of 26.

Some twenty years later, Takamori Saigo, openly stated that if Japan, frightened by the power and force of Britain and American chose conciliatory measures, then Japan will have more to lose than gain. He further stated that Japan's good-will will meet nothing but rebuff and insult. His anxiety about the future of Japan finally drove him to take up arms and to end his life at Shiroyama. Thus the record of the American oppression and Japan's patient endurance can be traced back to the late Shogunate Era.

Japan Was Patient

Japan showed her last power of patience in the diplomatic negotiations with America, but her efforts came to naught owing to the obstinacy and arrogant attitude of America. Japan's patience was now exhausted and she finally resolved to fight for the sake of justice and humanity. The Japanese people impatiently waited for a day to challenge America to actions. At last the great moment came when the Imperial Rescript was proclaimed, declaring war on Britain and the United States.

"Who can prophesy the future progress of the current war? None can foretell how the world map is to be changed or when the War of Greater East Asia is to be concluded? However we know that we are all determined to fight until ultimate victory is attained. Japan entered the war with an iron determination to endure whatever comes in the way. The current war is to secure the existence of Japan and of East Asia to which the blessings of the Imperial Way is promised. Carefree attitudes, arrogance, or vanity should be thoroughly banished from our daily life and thoughts in order to bring the sacred war to a final victory.

"True heroes do not boast of their victories, but their estimation of themselves is humble and strict and their attitude of mind can be likened to that of saints. Masashige Kusunoki and the late General Maresuke Negi represented the true spirit of heroism and bravery. Another example of true gallantry was manifested in the personality of Takemitsu Kikuchi who crushed the enemy forces of some 60,000 with an army of only 8,000 in the battle of Chikugogawa in the middle of 14th century. Defying sufferings and adversities he led his army to battles firmly determined to fight for justice and righteousness. His determination was plainly expressed in the following few words, 'Never succumb to the enemy forces, no matter what happens to one's own body.'

"The very words left by the deceased hero indicate the determination of the Japanese at this very moment. Whatever happens our determination will be further strengthened."

Where Once the Battle Raged...VI

While the tropical sun shines in all its glory and while the warm soft trade winds play with the coconut palms, these canoes lie sleeping undisturbed in the placid waters. This is a lazy scene in Bajonegro near Batavia, Java. But in the early part of March this year, the hills beyond the bay echoed with the roar of cannon. In the face of the fierce firing of the Dutch troops who were entrenched in the hills, the Japanese Forces staged a fearless landing. With the enemy contacted, the Japanese Forces succeeded in destroying and routing the Dutch soldiers. Bajonegro like in the above is quiet but who can say that it was forgotten the Japanese Forces staged battles to drive out the inimical Dutch there!

Canada's Treacherous Attitude Revealed by Minister Yoshizawa

Country Was in Background of All British Anti-Japan Actions; Canadians Stunned by News Of Pearl Harbor Raid, Diplomat Says

Seijiro Yoshizawa, former Minister to Canada, pictures the probable role to be played by Canada as an ally of American and Britain in the War of Greater East Asia an article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Mr. Yoshizawa, who was envoy to Canada at the time the Greater East Asia War broke out, reveals that Canada was in the background of all that Britain has done against Japan in the past, from the repudiation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance downward. He detects the hand of Canada in the arrangement under which America is using the Alaska Road for the conveyance of food and war materials to Britain.

Minister Yoshizawa's article is substantially as follows:

"I happened to be in Washington on November 26 last year. Previously I had made a point of going by plane to Washington once in a month to keep me acquainted with the progress of the Japanese American negotiations which had been finding greater difficulty in making progress.

"Before I was appointed to the post of Minister to Canada, I had been director of the American Bureau of the Foreign Office. This is why I was specially interested in the relations of Japan and America.

Watched Relations Closely

"From my post in the Foreign Office I watched how the relations of Japan and America became visibly aggravated as the China Affair developed after the Manchurian Incident. Even after my appointment to Canada, I was always concerned how I could make myself of use in the solution of the difficulties between Japan and America.

"I went to Washington on November 24 after I had learned that Ambassador Saburo Kurusu at last was coming to America to play a role in the conduct of the Japanese American negotiations. I returned to my post in Canada on November 27. By that time I had felt almost certain that there was little hope of ending the deadlock in the Japanese-American situation.

"In this connection it was arranged in the summer of last year for Canada to exchange Ministers with Brazil and Argentina. The Ministers of Brazil and Argentina to Canada arrived at their posts in due time. The social season was not on. I was waiting for an opportunity of holding receptions in honor of the new Ministers to Canada as a perfunctory function. Then the Japanese-American situation changed for the worse. I lost no time in arranging for a banquet in honor of the Brazilian and Argentine Ministers to Canada to take place at the beginning of December. The function had to be postponed until December 7 (December 6 in Canada) at their own convenience.

"On the side of the guests at the party which was held on that day were present the military attache to the American Embassy in Canada, his wife, and two members of the staff of the embassy and their wives. My honor guests and six others who were present, all of them American, enjoyed the evening throughly.

"The next day saw Japan at war with America and Britain, with the gallant Imperial Forces carrying out a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor which was on a really great scale.

Attacked by Press

"The press in Canada was prompt to denounce me, alleging that I had advance knowledge of the attack on Pearl Harbor and that I purposely invited the military attache to the American Embassy in Canada and five other Americans to be present at my reception for the Brazilian and Argentine Ministers to Canada. Some of the Canadian newspapers branded my reception as a banquet of bad faith. Someone went the length of composing a poem on my party which found its way into Canadian papers. From this it will be seen how confounded the people of Canada were after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

"It did not occur to me that the War of Greater East Asia would begin with the really great event the attack on Pearl Harbor was. When I learned of the attack over the radio I was in wonderment at the great wisdom of those responsible for the plan for the attack.

"That day was Sunday. I had gone to the office and was putting things in final order when I heard that broadcast. I had been thinking that there was no other way to put a statisfactory end to the Japanese American conferences than some such decisive action and the news of the start of hostilities told me that a new history was about to begin and the gloomy feeling that had been dominating me suddenly vanished and I felt everything becoming brighter.

"Then what sort of reaction did the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia bring about among the people of Canada. They too of course did not expect the war between Japan and America to begin in such a drastic manner as the raid upon Pearl Harbor. They were stunned by the news. But because Hawaii was American territory and there was no direct feeling in having been dealt a blow themselves, they did not show any hostility toward the Japanese Legation. They had sent about 2,000 soldiers to Hongkong about a month before that, to strengthen the defenses there, and when reports arrived revealing that Hongkong had been encircled, the Canadians showed a great interest in the fate of their 2,000.

"When Anthony Eden told his atrocity story in parliament charging that the Japanese were maltreating prisoners taken at Hongkong, I expected the Canadians to become violent because some of their 2,000 troops must have been included among the prisoners, but no such violence occurred. Gathering from these points, the Canadians, at least those living in the east around Ottawa, did not have any direct feeling toward the War of Greater East Asia during the beginning. It was just that Canada, belonging to the Anglo-American camp, would do its utmost in supporting the Anglo-American war objectives, and the people as a whole did not feel anything directly.

State of Unrest Prevailed

"But the situation was completely different in British Columbia and other areas in the west. Centered around Vancouver there were 23,000 Japanese including second generation Japanese, and differing from the east the waters of the Pacific washed against these shores. With the war beginning in the center of the Pacific at Hawaii, and with planes of unknown nationality reportedly flying over San Francisco, and with a Japanese submarine bombarding Santa Barbara in February, and later Vancouver island itself being subjected to a submarine attack, the Canadians in the West began to feel a direct proximity to the war and there was considerable unrest prevailing. The mistaken feeling that it could not be guaranteed that the 23,000 Japanese would not become spies or fifth columnists began to increase. Then reports began to come in of inhuman treatment being given to our people. A feeling of tremendous gloominess comes over me each time I think of those people still remaining along those shores.

"The Canadian government, like America and Britain is doing everything to stir up a fighting spirit by urging the people to fight for freedom and democracy. What should be noted as a special characteristic of Canada is that a large percentage of the population is made up of people of French extraction. One third of the total population of 15,000,000 people is made of people of French blood. They form a unit by themselves and even during the days of the last great war it was definitely difficult to work out a conscription system which included these people.

"'The French Canadians' position in this war differs greatly from that during the last war. They do not harmonize any longer. It is regarded as certain that these French Canadians will bring on further complications.

It is a known fact that Canada, who had hitherto feebly upheld the maintenance of peace on the Pacific, exerted her influence for the abrogation of Anglo-Japanese Alliance at the time of the Washington Conference. I called on Prime Minister King, upon assuming my post in Mackenzie King, upon assuming my post in Canada and pointing out this fact to him. I frankly stated that one of the cause bringing about the present situation was Canada's playing the cat's paw for the United States and abrogating the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The special characteristic of Canadian politics lies in the fact that hemmed in between United States and Britain, she is on one hand a member of the British Empire, the instigator of the Washington Conference to push Japan into a tight spot, while on the other hand she must paddle her oars tactfully against the United States political and economic oppression. Canada's foreign policy and her movements in the international political situation have been amply treated in the memoranda of Ambassador Nomura and Charge d'Affaires Kamimura with regard to American and British activities respectively, and it seems needless for me to dwell on the subject here.

Canada Leaning on U.S.

Canada may be likened to the meat in a sandwich, the question being on which piece of the bread the largest portion of the meat will stick. Of recent it may be said that there is increasing reliance on the United States on Canada's part, this tendency being especially noticeable since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Canada has gone as far as to make an economic pact with the United States, to cut down the tariff with regard to war materials and to join of her own initiative the economic clause adopted at the Rio de Janeiro Conference.

Previously Canada did not attend the Pan-American Conference, but she has participated in the Rio Conference, thus completely coming under the western continental hegemony which is advocated by the United States.

As to the Alaskan route to which Japan's interest is recently directed, the project of constructing the route was previously under consideration, but due to the scarcity of necessary funds in Canada and the Canadian's indifference to the same project, it was not undertaken very seriously. However, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, America dispatched her engineers to Canada even before the snow began to melt. When the war scene was moved to the Aleutians, America desperately hurried the construction of this road. It starts at Edmonton in Alberta and across the Rocky Mountains and terminates in Alaska. Therefore, the new route must have been constructed along the Alaskan air route. It is inconceivable that America will immediately utilize the new route to send her troops by trucks, but it is imaginable that its construction was speeded up in order to strengthen the air route.

The American ambition of controlling the whole world is apparent in her maneuvers even on the American continent. It goes without saying that Japan's direct enemies are Britain and America, but at the same time it must be remembered that Canada is ready to play her minor role particularly in the Pacific Ocean.

U.S.-CHIANG FRICTION SEEN AMONG AIRMEN

American Commander of Air Force Protests Maltreatment Of Pilot in Kwangsi

More and more incidents of friction between Chungking soldiers and American pilots are contained in Domei reports reaching Canton. One report refers to an incident that occurred on November 12, in Kweilin in Kwangsi Province. According to this report, an American pilot whose machine was downed by the Japanese planes in surprise raids on Kweilin and Lingling on that date has become the cause of a flurry between the commander of the American air forces in China and Chiang Kai-shek.

It appears this pilot who managed to land in Kweilin by parachute was robbed of all his possessions by Chinese bandits. When subsequently a party of Chungking soldiers and Chinese inhabitants were sent to his relief, there developed an unpleasant scene between the pilot and the relief party owing to the overbearingness of the American which the Chinese in their intolerance retaliated.

The American pilot complained of this to the commander of the American air forces in Chungking who has taken up the matter directly with Chiang Kai-shek, demanding the latter to take immediate action on the following three points:

1. Those that have caused insult and harm to the American pilot should be severely punished.

2. Damages suffered by the pilot should be paid.

3. There should be no recurrence of such incident, and safety of American airmen should be guaranteed.

Frightened by this stout protest, Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have issued orders to Chairman Hwang of the Kwangsi Provincial Government to conduct a thorough investigation into the matter and catch the offenders.

Construction Of New Burma Is Successful

(Continued From Page 1)

ed on September 25 and enforced as from October 15, was designed to adjust the value of Burma's currency with Japanese military scrip. The decree changed the unit of the currency from the old anna and pie to the cent, and a decimal system of value was adopted. Thus one rupee was made equal to 100 cents.

"Land taxes for the fiscal year 1941-42 are now in the course of collection. In order to give relief to the land owners and farmers, however, the Central Administrative Organ has decided to reduce the tax rate. The income from this source is estimated to reach at least Rs.11,000,000. Moreover, there are license fees for the sale of palm liquor, country spirit and other alcoholic beverages.

"The sale of lottery bonds by the Administrative Organ from September up to the first ten days of November, yielded a substantial amount of income.

"Public service in Burma is organized on the principle of maximum efficiency with a minimum amount of expenses. Accordingly, the standard of salaries of government officials is fixed at not more than Rs.1,000 per month for the highest ranking officials and not less than Rs. 22.50 for the lowest. As a result, expenses in the way of governmental salaries amount to only a fraction of what was wastefully expended by the Burmese Government under British rule.

"The organization of the Income Tax Bureau has been completed and various measures to begin the collection of income taxes have been launched. The Administrative Organ is now printing new stamps which will be put on sale in the near future."

Referring to the present condition of commerce and industry U Hle Pe, Secretary of Commerce and Industry, made the following statement:

"Agriculture is the principal occupation of the Burmese people. Since the market for rice and paddy before the war was subject to internal and external economic conditions, their prices were always influenced by such factors as to cause hardships to the farmers.

Improving Industries

"Under the circumstances it is now felt necessary for farmers to obtain income from other sources besides farming. To this end the Department is encouraging the improvement of farmers' industries and their restoration throughout the whole country.

"Cloth weaving is the most important industry in Burma. Since the supply of yarn from Japan and India, which is a prerequisite in this industry, has been cut off since the outbreak of the present war, the Department is now helping to revive hand spinning of yarn. Industrial investigators have been assigned to various centers, entrusted with the task of improving the technique of hand spinning. As soon as their reports are received, the Department will put their recommendations into immediate effect.

The following are some of the suggestions made for the improvement of farmers' industries:

1. "To appoint experts to teach and improve weaving and hand spinning methods in suitable centers.

2. "To reopen the hand weaving factory in Rangoon.

3. "To grant loans to weavers according to their productive capacity.

4. "To open courses in weaving and hand spinning in the important cities and towns.

5. "To sell in Burma at wholesale and retail prices the products of the weaving industry.

6. "To promote the export of Burma's textile products.

"As to other necessary measures for improving farming and other industries in Burma, plans are now under way to appoint experienced men as university lecturers on the canning of sardines and the manufacture of leather, soap, pottery, and other materials and also to send some 200 students to Japan for the purpose of acquiring the superior industrial technique of Japan.

"It is our aim to attain production sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole country. At present, efforts are being made rapidly to increase the production of salt to meet the demand of the masses. In addition, the Japanese Military Administration has taken over and is directly controlling enemy-owned rice polishing factories, oil plants, match factories, and ice plants. Preparations are now being made by the Department to establish an industrial investigation organ for the purpose of fostering the improvement of various industries.

"Regarding trade policy, the Central Administrative Organ wishes to encourage the Burmese people to adapt themselves to commercial transactions. To this end it is giving as much aid as possible to Burmese merchants. Public notice has been given to the effect that those who desire to enter commercial enterprises should register their names with the Department. Moreover, in order to enforce price control, a commodity control chief has been appointed.

"Since economic prosperity depends greatly upon commercial transactions, the Department is taking drastic measures to revive economic activity and to perfect domestic and foreign commercial transactions."

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TAIKO HIDEYOSHI

The Rise of a Remarkable Man

Part 6

Tokichiro, however, overlooked the scheming Kyurojiro Yamabuchi who had lost his work when the former had been put in charge of the repairing of the castle wall.

Yamabuchi invited all the workers to his house, feasted them royally, even made presents of money, then spoke his mind.

"Tokichiro Kinoshita is an upstart. He has robbed me of my office and has placed an impossible task on your shoulders. I suggest that you work slowly, take more than the required three days and teach him a lesson."

Unaware that such a scheme was afoot, Tokichiro arose early the next morning eager to begin the job. He divided the 500 men into ten groups, sectioned the broken down wall into ten, and set them to work.

* * *

Well coached by Yamabuchi, the men neglected their duties and even went to the extent of pulling down the stone wall that they had just built.

It did not take long for Tokichiro to catch on that Yamabuchi had stretched out an interfering hand. Cleverly he hid his knowledge and after the day's work treated the workers to wine and food.

"Thank you one and all for working so strenuously and so willingly. I hope tomorrow you will show as much diligence as today. Tomorrow each group will fly a flag, and there will be a reward for the one that turns out the best work in the shortest period of time."

The men looked at one another very much surprised at these words for the work had not progressed at all that day.

Tokichiro continued, "Have you ever stopped to think of the castle-town where you live? You all live in the castle-town of Kiyosu. If the castle is secure you and your families are assured of a life of comfort and peace. What do you suppose would happen if the enemy were to take advantage of this broken down wall and attack us? If the enemy were to pour into this castle-town you may rest assure your fate will be miserable indeed. It would indeed be a life in hell."

Realizing the truth of Tokichiro's warning, the workers quickly rallied and forgetting Yamabuchi's insinuations pledged themselves to erect the wall within the required time.

On the second day, they worked as they never had before, each one set on doing better and faster work than his neighbor.

Tokichiro ran from place to place, giving a word of encouragement here, advising there, etc., so that the men soon began to hold him in the highest esteem.

The whole wall was erected in a single day. Fatigued but happy they stopped at the end of the day and decided to put on the finishing touches the following day.

On the third day, or the last day, they outdid themselves and before the morning was over the new wall proudly encircled the castle-town.

In celebration of the completion of the work Tokichiro allowed the men to feast and make merry.

* * *

Nobunaga Oda returned early from his falcon-hunting that day and proceeded to the part of the wall under repair, convinced that Tokichiro had miserably failed in his promise, only to be met by a crowd of merry-makers.

Startled and puzzled, Nobunaga immediately asked for Tokichiro.

"Master, it was good of you to come."

"I came to see how your work is progressing, and what do I find? Everyone drinking and eating and making merry. What is the meaning of this?"

"We finished our work today so I've allowed the men to celebrate the occasion with sake. True to my promise, the work was completed this morning. Please be good enough to look around and see for yourself."

"What? . . . You've actually finished it? . . ." Nobunaga could hardly believe his ears.

Very composed, Tokichiro replied: "I promised that the work would be done in three days and Tokichiro Kinoshita always lives up to his word."

"H'm. Well done."

"Please don't thank me, Master. I had nothing to do with it. It is all due to my Lord's benevolence. I spoke to the workers of my Lord's benevolence and they immediately responded by throwing themselves into the work in a frenzy of energy. If you must praise someone, please praise these men."

Highly pleased with Tokichiro, Nobunaga presented him with a large sum of money. But Tokichiro distributed it to the very last among the 500 workers. The latter refused to accept the whole amount but Tokichiro insisted that they do so by explaining that it rightfully belonged to them since he had done nothing but supervise the work.

When this information reached Nobunaga he was deeply moved. "That monkey-face is surely a strange creature. There is no doubt that he will one day become a great general."

* * *

The Battle of Oke Hazama

Time passed and the third year of Eiroku (1560) rolled along.

At the beginning of this year rumors reached Nobunaga Oda that Yoshimoto Imagawa of Suruga was planning to proceed to Kyoto with a large army.

This was an event of great importance to Nobunaga, for it meant that the House of Oda might be defeated by Imagawa's forces.

In those days it was the cherished dream of every lord to go as far as Kyoto, for if he succeeded it meant that he would be in a position to rule the country.

Yoshimoto Imagawa had such aspirations and so did Nobunaga Oda. However, to reach Kyoto one had to defeat on the way the powerful generals who lorded over their provinces—they stood between one's ambition and Kyoto.

Imagawa had been making plans to march to Kyoto for a long time. On May 10 he sent off his vanguard and on May 12 Yoshimoto's main force departed from Fuchu. It was a large army of four million men.

As he drew near Owari, Yoshimoto Imagawa sent a formal letter to Nobunaga Oda. It ran as follows:

"I intend to pass through Owari in the very near future on my way to Kyoto. Will you be friend or foe? Will you let my army march through Owari peacefully or will you insist on engaging in warfare? Let one reply suffice for both questions."

* * *

There was not the slightest doubt in Imagawa's mind that Nobunaga would readily give in and leave the way open, because at that time the latter's army did not even compare with the former's. However, Nobunaga was young and he despised the idea of being defeated. He simply could not surrender without putting up a fight. And so he made up his mind to battle with Imagawa's forces.

Nobunaga's army barely numbered three thousand men. There could not have been a more uneven match. But it made no difference to the young lord, he was going to fight for his rights.

His advisers were of the opinion that it would be wiser to fight a defensive battle in the castle; but Nobunaga was opposed to the idea of being besieged at Kiyosu Castle. "My father always taught me that one should go out and meet the enemy. Victory or defeat lies in the hands of fate."

On May 18 Yoshimoto Imagawa's forces had already entered the province of Owari, and encamped at a place called Oke Hazama.

On that same night Nobunaga assembled his vassals in the castle hall and offered them a last drink before starting out to war. He then opened a fan and recited:

Man's life span is but a dream.
Fifty years? 'Tis but a gleam
Like that of dew on a cobwebs pall
The act is over with the curtain's fall.

This was Nobunaga's favorite piece and it expressed his sorrowful feeling at the thought that he might not be able to return alive to Kiyosu Castle. In spite of his ambition and stubborness this painful feeling was also to be found in his heart.

He rushed out of the castle that night with only five retainers, bound for Oke Hazema. On the way Nobunaga stopped at the Atsuta Shrine and offered a prayer for the victory of his army.

(To Be Continued)

TESSHU YAMAOKA

Tesshu Was a Remarkable Man, a Gem Among Patriots, Out-Shining Even the Gallazy Of Heroes Who Graced the Latter Tokugawa Era

The three greatest figures of Yedo of the latter part of the Shogunate were the three "Shu's," namely, Tesshu Yamaoka, Kaishu Katsu, and Deishu Takahashi. Among these perhaps the most straight-forward and a true son of Yedo, totally indifferent to riches or fame, was Tesshu Yamaoka.

Tesshu was born in Yedo on June 10 of the 7th year of Tempo (1836) as the fifth son of Asaemon Takayoshi Ono, head of the Takayama District in the Province of Hida. At 20 years of age he succeeded the headship of the Yamaoka family through his marriage with Fusako, sister of his teacher, Seizan Yamaoka.

He served the Shogunate Government as Inspector. When the Meiji Restoration was brought about, he served the new government as Chamberlain and later as Commissioner of the Imperial Household Department, which post he resigned in 1882. He was then granted the title of a viscount for his distinguished services.

* * *

One day, while practicing caligraphy, Tesshu, who was eight years old then, came across the word. "Chu-ko"—loyalty and filialty.— He asked his mother the meaning of the word.

Surprised to hear such a question from a child, his mother looked at him thoughtfully for a while and answered, "'Chu' means to be loyal to one's lord, while 'ko' means to be filial to one's parents. These two are one, and without practicing these two, one cannot be called a man. Tetsu, please remember what I have told you this day." These words of his mother were imprinted deep on his mind.

It was evident that he was no ordinary child. At 13 he took to the practice of Zen to discipline his mind. From eight he was already a devout worshipper of Kanzeon, the Goddess of Mercy.

He never neglected his daily worship of the Goddess. One day, in his fifteenth year, he went with his step-brother, Kofu Ono, to pay homage to the Grand Shrines of Ise. The ten ri walk every day was no easy matter for the youth. Moreover, the weather was bad to add to the difficulty of the trip.

When they finally reached the inn, even the strong-willed Tesshu seemed to be at his last gasp. However, he immediately had the maid-servant of the inn buy some candy to offer to the altar, and changing into a clean attire, he sat to worship. Some time passed, but he kept himself prostrated.

"Tetsu! What happened" His brother called out. Tesshu jumped up and sat straight. Over-fatigued, he had fallen asleep while praying.

Early Hardships

At 17, he lost his mother and at eighteen his father, who was the head of the Takayama district in the Province of Hida. When death was near, his father called Tesshu to his side and giving him the savings of 3,500 yen, he put the five younger brothers under his care.

Becoming the father of five at eighteen years, Tesshu had to endure trying days for years until the time when even the youngest, who was only two when the father died, grew up enough to require less care. Too busy to care for his own self, he was always in rags and soon got the name of "Raggy Tetsu" from his friends.

He was twenty when he became a pupil of Seizan Yamaoka, who was known throughout the country as a master of spear throwing. Although his elder by only six years, Tesshu had high esteem for Seizan. But Seizan passed away suddenly at twenty-seven while trying to save his swimming teacher.

Grieving for Teacher

Tesshu's grief upon hearing of his teacher's death was great. He sat beside the lifeless master for day and night, absorbed in sad contemplation. After the burial he went nightly to the teacher's grave and secretly paid his respects.

Taking this nightly visitor for a goblin, the priest of the temple reported to Deishu Takahashi, the younger brother of Seizan. To solve the mystery, Deishu went one night and hid behind a gravestone.

Suddenly thick clouds covered the sky, followed by a ferocious rainstorm. Thunder roared and lightning flashed. Then a figure went running to Seizan's grave, and making one reverent bow, spread his haori coat over it.

"Teacher, please rest yourself in peace. I am beside you." The figure spoke as though to a living being. The figure was none other than Tesshu.

Deishu could not but cry upon seeing Tesshu. Seizan, who had always disliked thunder, used to run into his room and cover himself with a blanket when a storm broke out.

That Tesshu was picked as the husband of Seizan's sister, Fusako, to succeed the Yamaoka family must have been according to Seizan's wish, but it must have been equally due to Seishu's great esteem for the ardent pupil.

Married Life

The newly married life of Tesshu and Fusako was by no means an easy one. Much as they loved one another, they were financially in great difficulty. To add to the difficulty, guests never ceased to come to their home. However, Fusako patiently endured all hardship and strove to free her husband from petty worries.

Fusako, who until her marriage had no education, began to study through her husband's encouragement, despite the poverty and pressure of housework. In whatever spare time she had, she worked in the garden to ease her kitchen expense.

Although Tesshu had married into the Yamaoka family because Seizan was his teacher, he must have been extremely indifferent to wealth or position to give up the headship of his home, which had a stipend of 600 koku and go into the Yamaoka family, which was a very poor one.

"Raggy Tetsu" accordingly became even more raggy after he went into the Yamada family. Meanwhile, his wife gave birth to a child, one died in a short while from lack of nutrition. Because his wife had no blanket to keep herself warm even in her confinement, Tesshu stripped off all that he had on and covering her, sat beside her to see to her wants.

Even in that extreme poverty he never took off the three pieces of silver tied to his sword. They were there to be paid for his funeral expense should he ever die.

The Lost Geta

One day he thought of going to a friend's to borrow some money, but he had no geta. He tucked a rag into his kimono and went to the friend's barefooted, and wiping his leg with the rag, went nonchalantly into the house.

Having received the necessary amount, which his friend readily lent him, he rose to go home.

"Mr. Yamaoka is leaving," his friend called out. The wife and servant came out from the back room. Teshu wanted to stop them but he could no nothing. Just as he had feared, a clamor arose at the entrance.

"The guest's geta is missing," The excited voice of the servant could be heard. To this even Raggy Tesshu, known for his indifference toward appearances was at a loss. Running to the door, he dashed out without even stopping to look behind.

The following day a new geta was sent by his friend in place of the "stolen" geta.

Views on Nature

"Man's heart is the universe. Since his heart is the universe, the mountain, the river, the sea and all are one with him. The change of the seasons, the coming of night and day, the wind, the rain, the thunder, the snow, the dew, and all the various happenings of the world are like the happiness and sorrow that falls alternately into man's life.

"Death comes to man just as night follows the day. There is nothing to worry or lament. Follow the way of nature and you will be in peace."

In these words of Tesshu are expressed his deep conviction that nature and man, life and death are one and that man should act according to the law of nature and die accordingly.

Confinement

Some time later someone slandered that he and Deishu were scheming against the Shogunate. The two, thereby, were sentenced to domiciliary confinement.

During their confinement Yedo Castle went up in flames. It was on November 15 of the 3rd year of the Bunkyu era (1863). Tesshu could not remain idle. Saying that he could not be worrying about the punishment he would receive for breaking away from internment, he rushed to the castle with Deishu to protect the Shogun.

Although circumstances prevented him from entering the castle that night, his loyalty nevertheless became known to the Shogun, who after a few weeks pardoned him and Deishu. When Shogun Yoshinobu was sentenced to domiciliary confinement in the Kaneji Temple in Uyeno after the Restoration, Tesshu led a troop to guard him.

Meanwhile the government forces were advancing toward Yedo to make a wholesale attack upon the city. Tesshu was anxious about the innocent people who would have to lose their homes should the attack be made.

Saving Yedo

It was at this time that he was called by Shogun Yoshinobu Tokugawa and was given the important mission of reporting to the Chief of Staff the Shogun's wish to obey the government and to have the attack upon Yedo Castle stopped.

Fully prepared to give his life for the cause, he went through the Imperial forces and finally reached the Government-General in Sunpu, where he met with Takamori Saigo, who after hearing Tesshu's ardent report of Yoshinobu's feeling and his wish to have the Yedo attack stopped for the sake of the people, agreed to comply with the wish. The city of Yedo was thus saved from destruction through the bravery of Tesshu and the magnanimity of Takamori.

After the Restoration he was persuaded by his friends to serve in the new government. After serving for some years as the councilor of Shizuoka and Ibaraki Prefectures and as a governor of Imari Prefecture, he went into the Imperial Household Department in June, 1872 to serve as chamberlain.

On the nights he was on duty, he sat up through the night, allowing his subordinates to rest. One night, an official of the Imperial Household Department came to the night-duty room, and seeing Tesshu sitting alone, said, "Aren't you bored, Tesshu?"

Tesshu glared at him. "Bored? What do you mean by bored." At this time the official had to scamper away shamefacedly.

Like A Doll

Again, at a council in the Imperial Presence, Arinori Mori, who was the Education Minister then, whispered jeeringly to Tesshu, who was sitting silent and reverently throughout the council, "Are you a doll."

Then without a word Tesshu pushed Arinori's chin with his folded fan. The push was so sudden and so forceful that Arinori almost tumbled off from his chair before the Sovereign. Saving himself by a mighty effort, Arinori flashed an angry look at Tesshu, but the latter was sitting innocently "like a doll."

In the resting-room that day Arinori Mori was heard saying, "That Yamaoka has the strength of an ox."

After serving ten years in the Imperial Household, Tesshu tendered his resignation. To stop him from resigning, Kaoru Inoue, the State Councilor, called on him. However, Tesshu could not be persuaded to change his mind.

"If you're discontented with your present position, why don't you ask for another one. I'll do what I can for you," Inoue said, very eager to stop him.

"I see. You can get me any position. Then how about making me a general?"

"Sorry, I can't do much in the military field. How about some civil office?"

"Then make me a prime minister. That's just what I want." To this even Inoue could do nothing but forced a grim smile.

Appointment

On June 24, 1882, a month after his resignation, he was called to the Imperial Palace, and besides being promoted to a second-class official, was made a commissioner of the Imperial Household through the Sovereign's gracious wish.

Even after he went into the Imperial Household Department, his appearance continued to be disregarded, and his poverty did not seem to improve in the least.

Despite his extremely simple living, when his step-brother, Ishizaka, incurred a debt of some 250,000 yen as a result of bankruptcy, Tesshu gave him 250 yen monthly from his salary of 300 yen for more than 10 years. To his friends, Murakami, Nakano, and Matsuoka he used to send 20 yen each, every month until his death.

People of all classes frequented Tesshu's home. Encho Sanyutei, the professional story-teller, Danjuro Ichikawa IX, the famous Kabuki actor, Uragoro Takasago, the wrestler, were some of them.

One day Encho came to visit him.

"Say, won't you tell us the story of Momotaro? I want my child to hear it," Tesshu said. As fairy tales were not in his line, Encho was somewhat bewildered, but he managed to relate the story with his usual smooth tongue.

Mouth Telling

"You tell your stories with your mouth only. That's what's the matter with you. Your Momotaro is lifeless." This was the immediate criticism of Tesshu.

"Who has ever heard of a story not told with one's mouth," Encho thought, not able to grasp the true meaning of Tesshu's words. He thought intently over the words for same days, but unable to understand, he went again to Tesshu.

"Sensei, I am thinking of practicing Zen to discipline my mind," he confided his plan to Tesshu.

"That's fine. You had better start right away."

"Then I'll come again to do it."

"No, no. Do it this very minute when you think about it. Leave everything else alone." Tesshu forced the hesitating Encho into a secluded room and made him commence with the practice.

Encho was perplexed, for he knew the audience would be waiting for him. But he could do nothing, for before him stood Tesshu staring at him. Giving up the idea of going, Encho went into the practice, which he continued for seven consecutive days.

When Tesshu made him relate the same tale after that period, he showed great improvement.

"Good! That's the idea. Your Momotaro this time is alive. When an actor forgets his body, a swordsman his sword, and a story-teller his mouth, then he can be called the master of his line," Tesshu encouraged him. From that day Encho became a far better story-teller than ever.

Death-Bed

When Tesshu was near death, Encho was at his bedside with many others. Suddenly Tesshu looked at the latter. "Encho," he said. "There seems to be a nice crowd here. Tell us a funny story to keep us from getting bored. I want to take it as a gift to the other world too."

Encho, who was in grief that his teacher would soon be leaving this world, was in no state of mind for telling a funny story. But orders were orders. Holding back his tears, he managed to tell one, though, as he later confessed, that was the most difficult moment he had ever experienced.

After resigning from his position in the Imperial Household Department, Tesshu absorbed himself in the practice of calligraphy and Zen. Guests continued to come even at this time. And, as he completely disregarded the class or position of his friends, guests of every strata including merchants, actors, story-tellers, and artists swarmed into his home.

In February of the 21st year of the Meiji era (1888), he was taken ill. As soon as the seriousness of his condition was reported, the Sovereign graciously presented him with a consolation gift. Despite his serious illness, he continued to receive the many guests, to whom he talked in his usual pleasant manner. As for his sutra copying, which he had been doing daily for some time, he continued it to the very last day.

On the dawn of July 19 of the same year, Tesshu suddenly called his physician, Dr. Ritsuzo Chiba, to his side.

"Lying suffering on my back,
I hear a crow cawing in the dawn.
How's this for a haiku," he smiled.

At 9 a.m. he expressed his wish that everyone should leave his room.

"What are you going to do?" the physician asked.

"Oh, I just want to take a nap," was the response.

When left alone with the physician, Tesshu slowly raised his sick-worn body, and going away from his bed, turned toward the Imperial Palace and fell into a meditation.

After a while he stretched out his right hand, into which Dr. Chiba put his fan. Holding the fan, Tesshu silently closed his eyes and showed signs of writing a character on his left palm with the handle of the fan. His breathing then became hard, and a moment later he fell on his back. Tesshu Yamaoka, one of the leading figures to color the last pages of the Tokugawa Shogunate thus closed his active life of 53 years.

JAPANESE MUSIC

Shoji Kimura

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

Views seem divided among philologists as to the affiliations of the Japanese language, but it cannot be contested that it had in the remote past been influenced by the Korean, South Sea and Ainu races. The language of the Japanese, thus, having received so varied an influence from Oriental peoples, it is only natural that in the sphere of music, too, the influence of these races should be amply discerned. It is not difficult to imagine even that Japanese music had been influenced by Hindu music which appeared first in the form of Vedic hymns.

What I wish to describe here, however, is not the music of ancient Japan, for Japanese music prior to the Heian Era (about 9th-10th Centuries) was mostly a development of Chinese and Korean music, so that no distinct racial music had yet been established.

Throughout the world, the art of music developed later than any other art. In Japan, too, other forms of art early asserted themselves as definite racial art of the Japanese. But in music, development was seen only in the Kamakura Era (about 12th Century) and in the Muromachi Era (between 14th and 15th centuries) a form called Yokyoku, or "No" recitation, emerged, constituting the birth of our first racial music. In the Yedo Era (ca. 17th Century) a splendid development of the samisen music took place, marking the establishment of our racial music. As the voice of our race, Japanese music, therefore, gave expression to its genius only after the 15th or 16th century. Of all the art-forms of the Japanese, nothing is more difficult to understand than music. This is because in music the peculiar characteristics and special attitude toward the appreciation of beauty of the Japanese are most markedly manifested.

* * *

In order to understand Japanese literature, painting and other forms of art, the mysticism of Zen, or Dhyana, must be apprehended. The beauty taught by Zen must be appreciated.

Among the arts taught by Zen is the Chanoyu, tea ceremony. The philosophy of the Chanoyu and the beauty residing therein embody the characteristic which runs through all the arts of the Japanese race. This is the attitude of a listener trying to hear a note of eternity in the lonely stillness about him and seeking the complex in the simple.

The beauty of the line describing the Hokkedo in Nara is of the same nature as the beauty of the delicate melody sung by samisen music. The subtle symmetric beauty we see in the Byodoin of Uji is the same symmetric beauty that we hear in the Yokyoku.

Truly are lonely tranquillity and sober simplicity the characteristic taste of the Japanese race and I believe it is on account of this that Japanese music differs so much from the music of the West.

No other race listens so intently to the voice of nature in order to discover the essence of being. Our ancestors could not bear to separate brusquely sound from noise, adopting musical sound only for the world of music to the exclusion of all other sounds and setting up man in opposition to nature. They sought to hear the voice of the universe in the blended harmony between man and nature.

* * *

For instance in the famous haiku couplet of Basho:

Splash! Into the old pond,
The frog has plunged.

the word splash (literally the sound of the water: mizu no oto, which has a more poetic ring than the prosaic splash) is the leit-motif of the terse line.

Another haiku by Basho says:

There's no sign in the cicada's cry
That they are so soon to die

Even in such noisy sound as the cicada's droning the poet Basho discerns an indescribable sadness.

In Zen, infinite philosophical thought is perceived in the sound of the wind blowing through the pines and supreme beauty is enjoyed by a votary of the tea cult in the sound of the water boiling in the tea kettle. To hear the voice of autumn in the sound of the falling leaves is a mood given only to those endowed with delicate susceptibilities. In the West, there are words to convey many varieties of sound and poets who delight in the sounds of nature. Few, however, among Occidental artists have seen such close relations between sounds of nature and human life as the Japanese race.

Thus the Japanese people have peculiar love for the sounds of nature and characteristic faculties for the appreciation of such sounds. To my mind, this fact accounts for the pronounced difference in the music of the Japanese compared with Western music.

In the West, man chose musical notes from the sounds of nature and put them in order. The equal-tempered scale is the product of this systematization. Thus musical sound is confined to its proper domain and stands far apart from the sounds of nature.

* * *

In Japan, such artificiality was not found desirable. In the West, instead of recognising the defects of the equal-tempered scale, they sought to enjoy tonal structures reared on more and more intellectual basis. Our ancestors, on the other hand, never attempted to construct tonal effects on the foundation of the intellect. No matter how musical culture developed, they did not desire to shut off the world of nature from the world of man. Being sensitive to sound and fond of music, they were greatly interested in timbre above all else.

In all ancient peoples the enjoyment of timbre is invariably seen. Our ancestors shared this enjoyment in large proportions. Even after Japanese music had made marked strides, the same enjoyment of timbre has remained one of the most important characteristics of our music.

Almost entirely there is absent from our music any harmonic, three-dimensional structure. Nor is there any musical development based on a theme. There are very few pieces of instrumental music, most of them being vocal with instruments used merely as accompaniment. The music freely runs and develops in accordance with the temper of the words of the song.

Representatives of Japanese music is samisen music. Besides this, there are the vocal music of the Yokyoku, or utai. Shakuhachi, or Japanese bamboo lute, or koto, Japanese harp music is often played in accompaniment to the samisen but it is played equally often as a solo. Koto is mostly played as a solo but when it is played in a trio with the kokyu, three-stringed fiddle, and shakuhachi, its beauty is enhanced.

Samisen music is employed mostly as accompaniment to vocal music. The rhythmic relations between the samisen and vocal music follows the canonical form and there the subtle flavour of Japanese music can be tasted. The subtlety of the "ma," or time-interval, is perhaps one of the points of Japanese music of which it can boast before the world. The use of the Tsuzumi, or hand-drum, introduces into this music a subtle beauty of which it can be proud. An inexhaustible source of beauty is opened up by the subtlety of the natural intonation of shakuhachi music.

* * *

The subtle flavour of Japanese music, indeed, lies in this "ma" and the cunning "kakeai," or dual relation, between the rhythm and melody of samisen music. Another factor which we cannot overlook is the "hayashi," or orchestration, used in the nagauta, long epic song, the drama and village festivals. The more one tastes the complex "ma" of this hayashi, the more he will appreciate the subtle flavour of this peculiarity of Japanese music.

In this manner Japanese music, free of the yoke of musical theory, has taken its career in the world of emotion. If our ancestor had not their special susceptibility to the sounds of nature, love for the timbre and inclination for the beauty of simplicity, they would no doubt have adopted the music imported from China and Korea for their own and developed it into something more complex by intellectual work. Not satisfied with a simple music based on the pentatonic scale (with ascending scale of five notes plus descending accidentals of two notes), they would

(Continued on Page 5)

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Demand Persistently Strong on Yokohama Market—Arrivals Mostly Home Use Material

(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

YOKOHAMA, November 30.—A bullish tendency developed on the spot raw silk market, with a persistently strong demand. Export silk after receding a little in reaction to the past keen rise again took an upward course toward the week-end upon an increasing demand made and a bullish trend shown by the futures market, which strengthened the sellers attitude. The prices were as high as about ¥100 above the official figures for home use silk, as a natural result of the demand being concentrated in export silk in free trade. White 13/15 deniers, grade D closed at ¥1,585, yellow 20/22 deniers, grade D at ¥1,550 or ¥1,555 and white 20/22 deniers, grade D at ¥1,550.

The futures market was stationary at first, but afterwards its tone strengthened, in which condition it closed for last week, following up the movements of the spot market. The November position closed for the month at ¥15.92, the maximum limit for the week, at which a compromise was arranged on both sides, for there was little to offer against a rush of buying orders received at the closing session of the month.

Arrivals and Re-Shipments

For the first twenty days of November, the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe were 17,825 bales and the total re-shipments to the interior 14,328 bales according to the returns of the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild, the stocks held in both ports on November 21 being 11,384 bales. White 20/22 deniers, test A, for home use still took a major part of the arrivals, and export silk increased in arrival, too, in consequence of its heavy appreciation. The latter silk is thought as likely to be moved to market in increased quantities for the remainder of the year, as there seems to be still not a little to be yet produced within a quantity designated officially for production this silk year, provided that the supply and demand position continues as much bullish as at present.

The same Guild's return for the five months from June 1 to October 31, 1942 give the total arrivals at both ports as 128,147 bales and the total re-shipments from them as 103,900 bales, showing a falling off of 33,721 bales and 28,571 bales from the same period, 1941 respectively, which is considered as reflecting a decrease in this year's cocoon crop.

Trial Making Successful

The Gumma Prefectural Industrial Experimental Station is reported to have succeeded in the trial making of silk poura as dress material from woollen-silk to take place of that from pure wool, the importation of which is stopped at present. The cloth made under the direction of Engineer Yonezawa of the Station has won the first prize at the 10th Exhibition of silk manufactures for practical use recently held in Yokohama upon tests made into it as to intensity, friction and fastness. Its characteristics are that it stands sunlight, washing and friction, is very light and airy, and has an elasticity and a touch like woollen cloth, which makes it best for summer wear by men.

Narumi-shibori, a dappled cotton fabric, is to be exported experimentally to Thailand and French Indo-China, it is reported, for which a special expert allocation is to be made to the weavers in Aichi Prefecture, which is famous for its production from old times. At a recent exhibition of export industrial products held in Tokyo, the fabric exhibited for sarong, cloth and other goods of kain have won the prize as export material to the southern regions.

BODY SET UP TO CONTROL IRON INDUSTRY IN TAIWAN

The inauguration of the Iron Industry Control Association of Taiwan was observed at the Railway Hotel, Taihoku Friday afternoon, with representatives of the Government-General of Taiwan and other officials and prominent people attending.

Lieutenant-General Takichi Hirono and Rear-Admiral Setsuzo Araki were respectively appointed chairman and vice-chairman of the new control organization which is the first control body ever established in Japan's overseas territories.

The control association is expected to carry out all the duties aimed at the speedy development of the iron industry in Taiwan including all the business which heretofore has been conducted by the Iron Industry Control Corporation.

The control association has 47 leading iron works proprietors for its members. The owners or proprietors of over 70 smaller iron factories that have not been appointed members of the new association will organize their own guilds as a tentative measure.

Meanwhile, the Industrial Bureau of the Government-General of Taiwan is considering the formation of the iron makers' guild as the understructure of the control association.

Hour of Freedom

Proper exercise under human control and grazing at liberty are both essential for keeping a horse fit and sleek, whether it is a heavy draught horse or a light saddle horse. The Arab, though by no means the most ancient of the Eastern breeds, is the most highly improved, and that which has exercised the widest influence on the horseflesh of the world. Thus many of the best Japanese breeds are crosses of the Arab, when they are not those of the thoroughbred or Anglo-Norman.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	103.20	— 3.80
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	85.40	+ 0.80
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	83.20	+ 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

E. ASIA ECONOMISTS TO AID CONSTRUCTION

Concluding Session of Round-Table Meet Resolves to Do Best for Sphere Building

Having finished the study of many problems of major importance concerning the speedy economic construction of Greater East Asia, the fourth general meeting of the East Asia Economic Round-Table Conference was concluded on Saturday.

Prior to breaking up, the conference issued a statement expressing the resolution of all the conferees to redouble their efforts along the industrial policy of the Government authorities in order to prosecute the present great war through the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The statement substantially reads as follows:

"Thanks to the strenuous efforts constantly exercised since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia by the Imperial Army and Navy, the United States and Britain, after centuries of aggressive activities in the Orient, have been compelled to withdraw their hands from every nook and corner of East Asia. Nevertheless, the Anglo-Americans, by making the most of their great productive power, will continue their counter offensives.

"Therefore, in order to come out victorious in the present war, all people of Greater East Asia, especially the financiers, businessmen and manufacturers, who are directly responsible for the expansion of the productive power of their respective countries, are strictly required to make much greater efforts than heretofore.

"The East Asia Economic Round-Table Conference which has been doing its best for the economic construction of Asia by taxing on the brains of all its members, including many leading financiers of all regions involved, is now determined to redouble its efforts, based on the opinions approved and the decision reached at its fourth general meeting, to exercise its utmost efforts for the perfect prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia as well as for the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in keeping with the development of the war and the international situation."

UNIFORMITY URGED IN ASIA ECONOMICS

Kudo of Japan Industrial Bank Says Single Currency System Necessary for Sphere

At Friday's meeting of the second section of the East Asia Economic Round Table Conference, Akishiro Kudo, chief of the second section of the Industrial Bank of Japan spoke on "Measures of Finance in the Economic Construction of Greater East Asia." The gist of his speech according to Domei follows:

"The adoption of a single currency system in the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia is very desirable for economic construction.

The currency of every region in the sphere should be closely linked with the Yen, placing all matters relating the establishment and alteration of their exchange rate, as well as their issue and withdrawal under the guidance of Japan.

"The exchange rate between the Japanese Yen and the currencies of the different regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must not be conducted based on the political considerations only. In deciding these matters, due considerations must be paid to the exchange rate in the pre-war days, and the fluctuations since those days, the standard prices of the principal commodities which are in demand throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the present condition of the economic circles of various regions of East Asia.

"The different regions in Greater East Asia must do their best to cooperate in the economic construction of the respective regions."

Japanese Music

(Continued From Page 4)

have treated something akin to the equal-tempered scale and given birth to complex harmony based on the "Gagaku," or court music. Nevertheless they focussed their attention distinctly on their own taste and appreciative power and created an original music. And in simplicity they saw infinite beauty.

Since the Meiji Restoration (middle part of 19th century and after) the culture of Europe and America came pouring into Japan. In the sphere of music, too, Occidental music exercised great influence and besides the traditional Japanese music "yogaku," or the music of the West, began to occupy an important position. Recently the development of Western music in Japanese has something of the phenomenal, with the great masters from abroad giving recitals and showing us the supreme heights of the art of music. Despite many experiments to blend pure Japanese music with Occidental music, not much success has yet been attained. Even now such experiments are being performed in various quarters. Sometime in the future there will come a time, I am sure, when pure Japanese music will, without forfeiting any of its racial spirit and tatse, blend into a harmonious unity with Occidental music, thereby creating a new national music.

MART BEGINS MONTH IN CHEERY FEELING

Japan Sand Iron Steps Up ¥4.40, Tokyo Wire Rope ¥3.70; Tone Resilient

The month of December opened unusually bright on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday, and nearly all classifications of stocks rallied at a quick tempo with the only exception of exchange wares, such as Tokyo, new, and Osaka Exchange, new.

In the long-term section, Japan Sand Iron sharply stepped up ¥4.40, and Tokyo Wire Rope bounced up ¥3.70, Toyo Bearing ¥3.50, Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥3.40, Ishiwara Industrial ¥3.10, Japan Piston and Japan Precision Machinery ¥2.90 each, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥2.80, Furukawa Electric Machinery ¥2.60, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥2.50, Niigata Iron Works ¥2.40, Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥2.30, and Hitachi Iron Works, new, ¥2.20.

In the short-term section, Manchou Heavy Industrial rose ¥1.50, Japan Mining and Hitachi Iron Works ¥1.40 each, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and N.Y.K. ¥1.20 each, while the bourse issue lost ¥3.80 due to the margin tariff advance effected today by the Tokyo Exchange authorities in accordance with the instructions of the Finance Ministry to control speculative transactions in exchange shares.

The spot market was likewise lively, reflecting the growing renewal of a bullish sentiment on the part of the investing public. In addition to gains of around ¥2.00 scored by airplane manufacturing industrials, Fujikoshi Steel, new, and Special Steel advanced ¥2.30 each, Japan Optical Industrial ¥1.50, Iwate Coal ¥1.50, and Kawasaki Heavy Industrial ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	133.0	133.0	132.0
Japan-China Spin. (50)	78.3	78.3	80.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	77.9	78.4	78.6
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	74.5	73.8	72.9
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	75.0	76.3	77.4
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	96.1	95.9	96.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)	78.3	79.1	80.5
Japan Nitrogen (50)	75.7	76.2	77.4

Second Section

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
N. Y. K. (50)	100.7	101.0	100.1
O. S. K. (50)	92.0	91.0	91.0
Toyo Steamship (50)		...	71.5
Nissan Steamship (50)	65.5	66.2	66.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	94.5	95.0	95.7
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.5	68.1	68.9

Third Section

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	103.0	103.1	104.9
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	134.1	133.0	132.9
Japan Oil and Fats (50)	69.4	69.9	69.5
Japan Beer (50)	111.0	105.3	104.1
Tropical Ind (42½)		46.4	45.1
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	48.1	49.1	....
Asahi Glass (50)	117.0	115.9	114.6
Toa Tobacco (50)	105.4	104.5	104.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	95.5	94.4	93.2

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	106.0	6.0	1.0	103.2
N. Y. K., old	99.3	101.0	99.1	100.6
Do. new	85.2	5.5	3.1	85.4
Kanebo Spinning	133.0	3.3	2.0	132.6
Do. new	82.5	3.5	1.7	83.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	66.9	8.0	6.2	68.0
Osaka Stock, new	61.5	62.8	58.8	61.4
Japan Steel Tube	71.0	1.5	1.0	71.4
Japan Oil	76.6	8.3	6.6	77.9
S. M. R.	73.6	3.6	3.2	73.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.2	3.5	3.1	93.5
Hokkaido Coal	76.0	6.6	5.7	75.1
Toyo Rayon, new	58.0	8.4	7.0	57.0
Hitachi Iron Works	86.6	8.4	6.6	88.4
Kokura Iron Works	54.1	4.9	4.1	54.8
Japan Beer, new	53.4	3.4	3.1	53.4
Japan Sugar, new	68.0	8.6	7.9	68.3
Ensuiko Sugar	63.1	3.1	2.8	63.0
Japan Mining	62.3	3.9	2.3	63.8
Manchou Ind	59.1	60.4	59.1	60.1

LEADING PORTS TO HAVE MARINE TRAFFIC FIRMS

The Marine Affairs Board is busy preparing for the establishment of marine traffic companies at Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and other principal harbors in Japan Proper by uniting all the harbor service agents, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The marine traffic companies at Tokyo and Osaka will be brought into being about December 10, the one at Yokohama about December 15, and those at Nagoya and Kobe on December 1 and 5 respectively.

Similar bodies will be established by the end of this year at Shimonoseki and Dokai Bay, and they will be followed gradually by other ports cities and towns.

Presidentships of these marine traffic companies will be occupied by leading businessmen as follow:

Baron Yasutake Yasuba, President of the Shibaura Traffic Company (Tokyo).

Seiichi Nakase, Director of the N.Y.K., (Yokohama).

Manpei Abe, President of the Aisan Steamship Company (Nagoya).

Kichizo Kikuchi, President of the Towa Steamship Company (Kobe).

The marine traffic companies at these ports will be placed under the guidance and control of a central organ (tentatively called Japan Harbor Service Agents' Association) which will come into being about the middle of January.

HISTORY OF THE DUTCH SQUEEZE

Compulsory Planting of Coffee, Tea, Tobacco Forces Native Inhabitants to Neglect Growing of Rice Needed as Food

With the downfall of Napoleon I in 1814 the political unrest in Europe came to a state of temporary lull. Holland, freed of French domination, made a new departure as a kingdom, into whose hands the East Indies were flung back. The commission appointed in 1816 advised the Government to open the door of the East Indies to the proprietors of plantations and industries in Europe, and thus "the prospects of industrial development along the new lines promised to be bright."

The life of the native inhabitants, however, was in a state of prostration. According to the report for 1826 rendered by the commission, "gangs of incendiaries, robbers and murderers were rampant in Java" and when a new viceroy reached his post in 1830 "there were a large number of paupers who were earning their livelihood by means of theft."

In 1825 the Java Affair broke out, which lasted for five years, resulting in a loss of 200,000,000 florins on the part of the Batavia Government. The finance of the East Indies which had been in the red since 1820 amounted to 900,000,000 florins and the Government was obliged to pay huge sums of money annually in interest. The home Government was also placed in a state of bankruptcy. In these circumstances, the system of compulsory plantation was adopted.

Tribute Exacted

Under this system the native inhabitants were obliged to offer to the Government one-fifth of their arable land and one-fifth of their labor, thereby to produce agricultural products desired by the Government as tribute. As the staple agricultural product in the island was rice, the Government revenue was chiefly in the form of rice. Under the new system, however, the Government was in a position to order the natives to grow whatever kinds of crops they desired. It was the Government's object to gain enormous profits by having the native inhabitants cultivate agricultural products best suited for the European market. For this reason, the cultivation of rice, the staple food for the native inhabitants, was neglected. They were not allowed any time to attend to their own crops. According to regulations they were to receive equitable wages, which, however, were not paid in practice. Even the limit of one-fifth applied in connection with the requisition of arable land was raised to one-third or one-half at times and, in extreme cases, the entire arable land of a village, on account of its better irrigation facilities, was requisitioned. To the chiefs of the native inhabitants one-half of the total crops in the designated districts was given to encourage increased output. To the European officials a percentage was also given on the total output. The officials who had direct interests in the yield, out of their eagerness for increased harvest, requisitioned labor far beyond its stipulated limit. According to the Government's plan, the revenue from compulsory plantation consisted annually of 2,000,000 pounds of indigo, 400,000 piculs of sugar, 400,000 piculs of coffee, 2,000,000 piculs of tea and 100,000 pounds of tobacco, but the actual results were far better than the estimates.

Far More Profitable

In this way, Java poured wealth into the homeland "as if touched with a magic wand." The viceroy at first expected to be able to remit five or six million florins to the homeland, but between the years 1831 and 1834 he was able to remit a total of 16,000,000 florins. The total sum of money sent to the homeland during the 35 years in which the system of compulsory plantation was in force amounted to 800,000,000 guilders. Formerly when special expenditures were required the Dutch Government used to transfer part of its Belgian territory to other countries to think out sources of revenue, but this became impossible after Belgium achieved independence in 1930. To make matters worse, the war with Belgium completely dried up the national treasury of Holland. The Government, therefore, had to raise a loan of 236,000,000 florins on the security of the East Indies, which consequently had to labor under the heavy burden placed on its shoulders as a result of the Belgian war. Java was at once a "milch-cow" and a "safety-belt which rescued Holland from drowning."

Crushed for Trade

The compulsory cultivation gathered all the productive powers into the hands of the Government and Java became "a big concern engaged in state-managed commerce." Private enterprises were rejected because "they had a tendency to bring about a rise in wages and a fall of commodity-prices."

Those who were in favor of compulsory plantation said that "Thanks to the intense labor, efficacious manures and the rational method of cultivation which the Javanese have learned, agriculture in Java has seen remarkable development" and that "The Javanese have been educated by labor." They were right in some sense. While the total exports for 1830 were no more than 12,900,000 florins in value, they increased to 72,000,000 florins in 1840.

The output had thus certainly increased in volume, but this only at the sacrifice of the welfare and happiness of the native inhabitants who were forced to lead a dog's life of it. Products brought over from the East Indies were piled up in the homeland. In the mountains in the East Indies coffee grew in abundance and fine sugar cane ripened. And yet the native inhabitants were doomed to cry with hunger. All the energies of Java were squeezed under the system of compulsory plantation to the exclusion of rice growing to provide the native inhabitants with their staple foodstuff.

In 1843 a great famine struck Cheribon, which was followed by similar disasters in other districts in Java, and "many families were obliged to move to other parts of the island leaving the weaker of their members to die of starvation on the street."

FISHERY STRUCTURE NEARS COMPLETION

Final Capital Estimate of Leading Marine Companies to Be Ready by End of Year

The new structure for Japan's ocean fishery will be completed in the near future together with the expected establishment of the Imperial Marine Product Industry Control Association. The final estimate of the capital of the four leading pelargic fishery companies will also be finished by the end of this year, says the Sangyo Keizai.

Of the four fishery companies which, under the new structure, will engage solely in fishery putting aside all the accompanying enterprises which they have been conducting in the past, the North Pacific Fishery Control Association, the Japan Soviet Fishery Company have already completed the assessment of their capital, while the Japan Ocean Fishery Control will complete its capital estimation at the meeting of its inaugural committee to be held at the beginning of December.

The West Ocean Fishery Control Association's estimation still remains to be completed.

Of the three fishing companies to join the West Ocean Fishery Control Company, the Hayashi-Kane Fishing Company has a paid-up capital of ¥20,000,000, the Taiyo Whaling Company ¥16,000,000, and the Yenyo Whaling Company ¥300,000.

Capital to Be Assessed

The capital of Hayashi-Kane Company is mostly invested in kind and, moreover, the greater portion of the capital of the Taiyo Whaling Company is also in the hands of the Hayashi-Kane. In view of the necessity of reducing the capital of any industrial organization wherever possible, therefore, the parties concerned are not in a position to make any prompt assessment of the capital of the West Ocean Fishery Control Company at over ¥100,000,000 as in the case of the three other fishery control companies.

Nevertheless, the West Ocean Fishery Control Company, on its establishment, will have as much property as any of them, which makes it very difficult to fix the capital of the West Ocean Fishery Control Company.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is now conducting a careful study of all matters relating to the capital estimation of this company named above, so that it may give its final decision to the Hayashi-Kane by the beginning of December.

The Hayashi-Kane, in accordance with the decision to be given by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, will make its own decision at a second meeting to be held in the middle of next month.

The establishment of the four fishery control companies, therefore, will be finished by the end of March next at the latest.

Bill Clearings

December 1
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	614.873	372.175
Balance	63,934	31,401

NITTETSU MINE CO. INCREASES CAPITAL

Firm Plans Five-Year Plan to Boost Iron and Steel Production for Wartime Need

In accordance with the decision reached in the course of the general meeting of its shareholders on November 20, the Nittetsu Mining Company is scheduled to increase its capital from ¥50,000,000 to ¥150,000,000 reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

It is to be recalled that the Company has been so active since its creation in 1939 in the development of iron mines alike at home and abroad that the production of iron ore turned out by this company is estimated to occupy approximately 90 per cent of the whole production of iron ore in Japan Proper and Chosen combined.

Five-Year Plan Made

In view, however, of the ever increasing need for boosting the production of iron and steel in this emergency era, the Company has mapped out a second five-year plan for a substantial increase of production, beginning in 1942. At the same time, the Company is expected to play an active part in the exploration of coal mines, lime stone mines and fluorite mines.

Incidentally the paper reveals that the Company is inclined to extend its activities to the Chinese continent for the purpose of accelerating the development of various iron deposits.

It is in these circumstances that the Company is now in need of an additional capital of ¥100,000,000 of which the first instalment of ¥10.00 per share will be called up on November 26.

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued from Page 6)

execution. If Soun used war only as "the last instrument of diplomacy," Ujitsuna and Ujiyasu, with the aid of their peerless kinsman, Tsunashige, used a new method of fighting to overcome the tremendous odds levelled against them by their great adversaries. And the most dramatic illustration of this was seen in the celebrated "Night Battle of Kawagoe" (1546) which we are going to recount by and by.

(Concluded)

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UNIFICATION IS AIMED OF AGRICULTURAL BODIES

Bill to Be Submitted to Next Diet Session—To Facilitate Farmers' Activities

The Agricultural and Forestry Organizations Unification Bill which, in accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet Meeting of November 20, is to be submitted to the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, is aimed at the unification of the agricultural associations, industrial associations, live-stock farming associations, sericultural associations, and tea growers' associations. When realized, the unification will considerably facilitate the activities of all peasants and farmers who are at present receiving orders and instructions at least from more than two organizations, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In accordance with authorized statistics, the agricultural and industrial associations have their offices all over the country, and almost every family in the rural districts belongs to both of them, and where there are sericultural, live-stock, or tea-growers' associations, each family belongs to more than three of these associations. And it must observe all the orders and instructions from these organizations.

The unification of the five different organizations will naturally reduce the number of instructions each peasant or farmer receives in connection with farm work, and this will greatly promote productive power, it is expected.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1942

Two Allies in a Quandary

The United States and Britain, as far as outward appearance is concerned, are working as allies in the common struggle supposedly in close and smooth harmony and comradeship with each other. Both Roosevelt and Churchill have not failed to emphasize the importance of cooperation and coordination between their two governments in their public declarations and in their private conferences.

Under this veneer of tranquillity, however, there have been the smolderings of conflicting views as to the war aims of these two allies. It will be recalled that about two months ago the question of the second front in Europe furnished them with an occasion for an outburst of their pent-up fury and distrust. Quite a sensation was created when the magazine Life of New York published at the beginning of last October an open letter to Britain. "If you cling to your Empire at the expense of the United Nations' victory," the letter said in a blunt warning to the British people, "you will lose, because you will lose us." Of course, rebuttals followed in close succession from English journals like the Daily Sketch, The result was anything but pleasant and there is reason to believe that the authorities of the two countries were compelled to take measures to put a quietus to the discussion.

In his recent speech dealing with the question of India vis-a-vis the expansion of American influence throughout the Middle East, Churchill declared: "I am not a liquidator of the British Empire." Further, he went on to state that with every means available the British should hold tight to whatever is now in their possession. No doubt this statement was meant to be very broad and general in its application. What country or countries could he have had in mind when he made this statement?

Wendell Willkie, former Republican candidate for President, made much of his supposed freedom from any official responsibility when on the twenty-sixth of last October he broadcast to the Soviet Union and Chungking. By advocating the aggressive designs of American Imperialism, however, he turned out in reality to be a veritable spokesman for the foreign policy of the Government of the United States. What he urged was the re-organization of the already dying British Empire so as to place it ultimately under the hegemony of the United States, thereby making its territories an object of American exploitation. With the most brazen frankness, he emphasized the inevitability of both the disintegration of the British Empire and the enhancement of America's influence in India. In other words, in the face of the present process of disintegration which the British colonies are now undergoing, he warned the American leaders in cold blood against laying too much stress on upholding the principle of preserving the British Empire after the present World War.

In this fashion, long before the end of the first year of America's entry into the war, it has become evident that there exists a conflict of views with regard to war aims between the two allies. Today, indications are not lacking that the United States and Britain will never completely agree on matters affecting their vital interests.

On the other hand, in his radio broadcast from Berlin about a week ago John Amery, son of Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, and the chief agent of the British policy of exploiting India and her people, demanded a calm reflection on the part of the British statesmen and people on the reality of the situation. According to the theory expounded by the young Amery, the real danger with which Britain is confronted at present comes from the aggressive policy of American Imperialism that is encroaching by degrees, slow but sure, upon the real interests of the British Empire in Canada, India, the Middle East and Australia.

Even with these obvious conflicts between the attitudes of the United States and Britain, it may be too much to insist that the Churchill statement was directed against the United States. No one can deny, however, that as long as Churchill goes on refusing to be a liquidator for the British policy of making the United States the means of preserving the British Empire and as long as the United States insists on playing the game of American Imperialism at the expense of Britain, there will always be disputes and disturbances in the relations between the two allies. In the light of this ominous prospect, we are in great doubt as to the wisdom of calling the Anglo-American battle line, which is harassed by such conflicting elements, a common battle line, the several declarations already made by the high officials of the United States and Britain to the contrary notwithstanding.

Training for Overseas Work

It is a cause for satisfaction that favorable reports continue to come in concerning the work of the Southern Training Board and the East Asia Training Board. Since the inauguration of the former on November 1 and the reorganization of the latter on the same date, these bodies have been rendering invaluable service in offering opportunities for the proper training of those who are about to go into the Southern Regions or to China to carry on their work. This training, offered in the political, economic, and cultural fields, meeting as it does the practical requirements of the regions concerned, will contribute materially to the enhancement of the qualifications of the Japanese who are to play an important role in the future in helping to build up the neighboring countries. These two boards are thus performing a valuable function with respect to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The work of these two boards can be particularly appreciated in relation to the colonial policies formerly pursued by Britain, the Netherlands, and the United States in these same southern areas. Although these countries were altogether wrong in carrying on the exploitation of the native races, it cannot be denied that these colonial Powers were often surprisingly efficient and capable in carrying on their nefarious programs. One of the reasons for their success in their evil policies was the careful selection and training which they accorded to the men whom they sent out to administer their colonies.

Now that these same areas have come under the guidance of Japan, it stands to reason that the benevolent policy of Japan will be in direct contrast to the policies of the former rulers. The policy of Japan is to help the native populations find their true places in the world instead of to exploit them. But it goes without saying that the men who are to exercise the guidance and leadership in this noble task must be at least as highly selected and as thoroughly trained as the men which the former colonial Powers sent out to do their nefarious work. If proper training was considered important by these exploiters to carry on their selfish work, how much more should proper training be valued by the Japanese who have been called upon to carry out a most noble mission!

In this respect, the work of these two boards in affording the facilities for properly training the Japanese who are about to go abroad to work is to be particularly welcomed. With such training, these people will not fail to embody in their work the spirit of dedication to the noble ideals of Japan so that they will earn the love and respect of all the peoples with whom they come in contact.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 2, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

A reshuffle of the Tojo Cabinet was carried out swiftly today. The step, according to informed quarters, will immeasurably strengthen the position of the Cabinet in dealing with the current situation. The change, in the first place, involved the appointment of Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino to concurrent head of the Overseas Affairs Ministry. The reshuffle also included the appointment of a full-time Railways Minister who is Yoshiaki Hatta.

* * *

Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu called on Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State of the U.S. Government, today. This was the seventh meeting of the parleys now going on between the Governments of the United States and Japan. Before the meeting, Ambassador Nomura told the press that Japan is giving "weighty consideration to all aspects of the situation before answering the Hull note." He then added that Japan's attitude was one of avoiding war. Asked if he thought he still had a fighting chance to obtain an agreement, Ambassador Kurusu replied, "Yes, I think so. I won't give up so easily."

* * *

The 35,000-ton British battleship Prince of Wales has arrived in Singapore, it was reported today. The Prince of Wales is the first capital ship ever dispatched to the East Asian waters. It had been understood for some time that the British navy's China and East Indies units, besides the Australian and New Zealand squadrons, will eventually be combined into the Far Eastern Fleet.

DEVELOPMENT OF HAINAN ISLE PUSHED BY JAPANESE PEOPLE

Agricultural Production Has Strikingly Increased Recently—Underground Resources Being Explored

By KIYOSHI IKEDA
(From the Koa)

The Hainan Island is situated off the coast of Luichou Peninsula in South China. Its shape is somewhat like a spud in contrast with Taiwan.

The island has a mountain, about 6,000 feet high, at a point slightly southeast of the center of the island. With this mountain as the center, there are about 10 fairly large rivers. As the mountain is not very high and the rivers flow slowly, the hydro-electric power in the island is all in all no more than about 400,000 kilowatts. There are a number of comparatively good trade ports, Yulin, Hsinving and Chinglan are the best natural ports. There are also a number of good natural fishing ports.

The Hainan Island is said to have a history of 2,400 years. Some 1,000 years ago, the island had a local administrative system. Since the early part of the seventh century, many great Chinese scholars and statesmen in the Chinese capital had been exiled to this island. Among them, one most familiar to the Japanese is Su Tung-po. He was exiled to this island at the age of 62 and lived there three years.

Under the reign of the Ming dynasty (1369-1662 A.D.), the Hainan Island produced several distinguished scholars and statesmen who served the emperors of their times at the Chinese capital on the continent, either as ministers or prime ministers.

Civilized Island

At present, natives of the Hainan Island, who were educated at various universities in Nanking, Peking and Canton as well as in Japan, Europe and America number about 2,000. There are many who are now active in various walks of life there, proving that the Hainan Island has been historically a home of many great Chinese scholars and statesmen and well-educated Chinese, contrary to the allegation that inhabitants of the island are in an uncivilized state.

The island has been alleged not to be a healthy place to live in, but after living there more than a year, I am convinced that such is not the case. It is true that the weather from April to September is pretty hot, but it hardly ever gets so hot as 100 degrees. The hottest day was 96 degrees, which occurred in the latter part of May. The hot season is comparatively long, but it is not at all unbearable.

The weather from September to March is like that of spring or autumn in Japan. Early in February there is an intimation of winter for about 10 days or so, but otherwise the people here are blessed with a most pleasant weather during the seven months.

The population of the Hainan Island is estimated at 2,500,000, of which 2,200,000 are Chinese, 230,000 are descendents of the Li race and 50,000 are Miao descendants. The latter two named are aborigines and now live in the mountain regions. They once enjoyed great power in the island and the Chinese authorities had considerable difficulties in controlling them, but with the rapid increase in the number of Chinese inhabitants, who came chiefly from Fukien and Canton provinces, they have lost their former influences and now barely maintain a shadowy existence in the mountainous regions.

About 70 per cent of the Chinese in the island are of Fukien extraction and 30 per cent Cantonese. About 16 different languages are spoken, and the people who come from China and Taiwan have some difficulties at first in associating with the natives due to the language barrier. It takes at least three months before they can understand the islanders.

The people of the Hainan Island are gentle and obedient and far from recalcitrant. The Li and Miao tribesmen are comparatively large in size physically, but generally speaking thin and weak in their physical strength.

Due to uneconomic farming methods, the land in the northern agricultural section has been depleted, but the central, eastern and western sections are comparatively rich and plants grow fast due to favorable natural conditions. One-third of the island is mountainous and the rest is flat land. This geographical feature is just the reverse of that of Taiwan. In Taiwan at present, about 2,250,000 acres of land are under cultivation, but in the Hainan Island although there is twice as much cultivatable land as Taiwan, no more than 1,150,000 acres are cultivated. This shows that the farmers in the island have to clear up at least 3,000,000 more acres of land for the agricultural purpose in the future.

Rice Is Staple Food

Rice is the staple food, but the crop this year is not expected to be more than 9,000,000 bushels. During the past three years, about 30 Japanese organizations for the promotion of the agricultural industry have been active in the island, conducting experiments for raising rice, sugar and other agricultural products.

The Taiwan Development Company, for instance, maintains a very efficient rice experimental station. According to its past record, it has been able to raise five times more rice from the same size of land than native farmers. In other words, the company has succeeded in harvesting from 6,000 to 8,000 kin of rice from 2.5 acres of land whereas the Chinese farmers could not get more than 1,500 kin. This difference arises from the fact that the former uses commercial fertilizer while the latter does not.

At present, native farmers who raise two crops a year number no more than 10 per cent, but there is a tendency among them to adopt this double-crop system so that it will some day become as popular as in Taiwan.

The Taiwan Development Company tried the Taiwan rice seeds and found the result quite good, but experts believe that they can develop rice seeds which are better suited to the soil of the island. The horai rice seeds, the kind best suited to the Taiwan soil, have been sown this year with a view to harvesting 500,000 bushels, but the actual result will be no more than 350,000 bushels or thereabouts at the most.

Planning Self-Sufficiency

We are planning to make the island self-supporting in rice by the end of next year. In the meantime, we have invited 100 young, efficient farmers from Taiwan this year and distributed them in various sections of the island to cooperate with Taiwan farmers who came to the island last year to guide Chinese farmers in husbandry. We believe that it will not be difficult to double or treble the rice crop in the course of a few years.

We have also been encouraging Chinese farmers to raise millet, beans, buckwheat, sesame, peanuts and corns. As the result, the production of these articles has been steadily increasing.

The sugar manufacturing industry in the Hainan Island is quite promising. The island produces sugar of better quality and has been shipping it to Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and other parts of China. There are eight Japanese sugar manufacturers in the island who are making efforts to increase sugar production. Since the beginning of this year, some of them have installed new plants and have diverted their efforts toward increasing the output of brown sugar.

Since the Philippines, Java and the other southern regions came under Japan's control, it has been believed in many quarters that sugar will be over-produced, but in so far as the Hainan Island is concerned, there is no such possibility. There are hundreds of millions of Chinese consumers on the continent across the channel.

The textile manufacturing industry is expected to prosper in the future. Special medical plants grow in the island, and the manufacture of medicine and other commercial products, using such herbs as materials is also expected to thrive.

The cattle and pigs constitute the nucleus of livestock farming. The pigs raised in the island are black on the back and white on the belly. There is absolutely no other species of pig, and this is a feature of livestock farming in the island. The pork meat is delicious, and the people of Hainan Island are proud of it as the best in the world. Before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Hainan Island used to ship a large number of live pigs and pork meat to Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, etc. We are planning to encourage the breeding of this kind of pig to increase the production of pork for export purpose.

There are several hundred thousand cattle, including water buffaloes, which are used for cultivation purposes. However, the quality of cattle must be improved.

The marine products industry, centering around the port of Tungking on the north, is quite promising. The waters in the neighborhood of the island abound in marine resources.

As for underground resources, the Hainan Island has a fairly large amount of iron ores, but no other minerals have been found so far. A certain amount of tin and gold has been mined, but the output is negligible. The discovery of other underground resources hinges on further investigations.

For the purpose of improving the agricultural industry of the island 100 farmers have arrived from Japan this year. At present, they are receiving special training to prepare themselves for the coming season. As the result of investigations these men have made, they are convinced that the soil is excellently rich. In April next spring, they will call their families to settle permanently in the island. On that occasion, another large group of Japanese farmers is expected to arrive. If such competent Japanese farmers arrive in steady streams, the development of the agriculture in the island will be accomplished earlier than expected.

More Farmers Wanted

Ordinary Japanese immigrants will not be invited to the Hainan Island for the time being. Farmer emigrants, however, are selected by the government from among young farmers in all sections of Japan Proper. They are to guide native farmers instead of merely operating their own farms. These men, therefore, must be the kind of men who are mentally and physically qualified to guide five or 10 native farmers in their neighborhood and at the same time work on their own farms.

The Japanese farmers will purchase land which they are to cultivate. The price of land has not been fixed yet. The development company will accommodate them with loans, which are to be paid back in instalments. As the Hainan Island is abundantly blessed with favorable natural conditions, everything grows rapidly and well, and the Japanese farmer emigrants have a golden opportunity to succeed in life here.

There is a large number of primary and middle schools in the island. They were closed for a while after the first landing of the Japanese Forces, but practically all of them have been reopened since that time. The study of the Japanese language has been growing increasingly popular. The Hainan Island authorities have invited a large number of Japanese primary school teachers from Taiwan and assigned them to the different schools. About 150 Japanese young men with middle school education have been invited from Japan, and they are now receiving six-month training at the so-called Hainanto Normal School to prepare themselves for teaching. When they finish the course in September, they will be assigned to schools in different sections of the island. A plan is also being considered to emphasize the agricultural, industrial and technical aspects of education in the middle schools.

There are two newspapers in the Hainan Island, one Japanese and the other Chinese. Both are published at Haiho. The Domei News Agency supplies them with news three times a day.

The motor bus service to all points on the coast of the island, covering a distance of about 1,000 kilometers is operated twice a week. At one point, the road goes up a slope, but otherwise it is flat and smooth all way round and the drive along the coasts is quite comfortable.

The island like Taiwan is expected to see its development with a gradual expansion of the railway service. The ballasts for the construction of railway lines over a 40-mile distance have been completed. When necessary construction materials arrive, the work will begin immediately.

The general condition in which the reconstruction of the Hainan Island is progressing is quite satisfactory.

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,439 dated November 26, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Future Development of Air Forces, and "Five Committee Members" of the U.S. Wartime Production.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 42, No. 23 dated December 6, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Meaning of the Battles of the Solomons, Talks at a Round-table Conference on Studying America's Fighting Power, and Episodes of the Late Prince Saionji.

Economist, Vol. 20, No. 44 dated November 25, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun sha, Osaka. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: Observation of America's War Policy, Phase of Australia's War Economic Power, Future of U.S. Oil Resources, Meaning of North African Front, and France and French North Africa.

Koron, Vol. 5, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Daiichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Leading articles: Instructions for Total War, Thought War to Annihilate America and Britain, Problem of War of Thought, Observation of Operations in Two Oceans, New Malay, the Philippines Return to Asia, Burmese Youth, and the 70th Anniversary of the National Conscription System.

Shincho, Vol. 39, No. 12, December 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Shincho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Feature articles: Highlights of a Round-table Conference on Greater East Asia Writers' Convention, Men of Letters in the Meiji and Taisho Eras, and Thoughts and Views for the First Anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia by Six Writers.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Tsunashige

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part II

Tsunashige was overwhelmed with the double honor his Lord, Hojo Ujitsuna, had done him, and determined with his heart and soul to make the cause of the Hojos his own. All his loyalty, as indeed his invincibility in fight, was the outcome of religious faith. He was, as became a descendant of the Minamotos, a devout worshipper of Hachiman, the god of war and victory. He had been taught, since he could articulate words, to say prayers before the Hachiman Shrine, to pray for the restoration of the family fortunes which, with his father's death, had fallen to the lowest ebb. Now a new era of good fortune was dawning. He had become one of the foremost warriors in the camp of the all-conquering Hojo clan, son-in-law to the great Ujitsuna and brother-in-law of Ujiyasu, the heir of the house. To what else was all this benefaction to be attributed but to the mercy of Hachiman, the guardian deity of his ancestors and the object of his lifelong devotion? Every morning before breakfast he would visit the Hachiman Shrine, rain or shine, imploring divine assistance in securing a victorious career for the Hojos. So at last it seemed that good luck in war had become as strong an article of his faith as the hope of happiness in the next world for a devout Buddhist.

Religious Faith

Tsunashige's fervid faith expressed itself in the peculiar method he employed in military discipline as well as in fighting. He chose for his ensign a large square flag dyed in autumnal color on which were written the two ideographs in black, "Hachi-Man," and this he carried over his head while marching in battle array at the head of a column as a sign to his adversaries as well as to his men that the deity was with him. In the field he favored collective action. As he went at a double he kept repeating the rhythmic war-cry "Katta zo katta!" ("I have won—I have won"), and he caused his followers after him to repeat the chorus "Kattari kattari!" ("We have won—we have won"). They kept time as they marched with their voice and motion. It embodied the famous principle in military strategy: "they have already won a battle even before they have fought it."

When the enemy saw Tsunashige coming with his "barbarous" yellow flag flying in the air, and ejaculating his still more "barbarous" war-cry, they were simply disgusted, and oftener than not avoided his path, prefering to fight another day. And they called him "Ki Hachiman"—Yellow Hachiman.

It was meant to be a term of contempt, no doubt, but by this name he came to be honorably known to posterity, especially to his juvenile admirers, to this day. Tsunashige's faith in Hachiman was implicit, unshakable.

Needless to day Tsunashige accompanied his master in every hard battle he fought. It is significant that identical stories are sometimes told about the unconquerable traits of Tsunashige and his master, Ujiyasu. This is no wonder; for both were of the same age, and there was scarcely a critical event the Hojos were called on to solve in which Ujiyasu had not the cooperation of his loyal brother-in-law. For one instance, both were stated in a certain book to have received exactly the same number of wounds in their lifelong warrior careers, following the remark that they never were known to have lost a battle.

New Epoch in Fighting

One thing that will not fail to strike all those at all interested in the evolution of military tactics as very significant about Tsunashige's eccentric mode of action, namely, his collective movement under the sustained spur of rhythmic war-cry. It clearly marked a transition from the classic mode of individual cavalry warfare to the more modern style of collective action. In the older days of Gen-Pei warriors, decisive battles were often fought between great captains and generals themselves, while their men stood off at a respectful distance looking on, symbolized, by such a romantic picture as the encounter between David and Goliath, or Kumagai Naozane and Taira no Atsumori, famous warriors of resounding lineage and title accoutred in shining armor and mounted on beautifully-caparisoned steeds.

War tactics underwent a shocking change since the Mongol invasions of the latter 13th century, when the foreign invaders broke all the traditional etiquette of war heretofore observed by the Japanese warriors but fought with all sorts of outlandish weapons without manner or ceremony; so they naturally appeared in the Japanese eye as if they were some hideous monster insects to be mown down anyhow without mercy. The experience taught the Japanese a new lesson in the mode of fighting, especially when dealing with foreign enemy. But such was the force of the long prevalent military tradition in Japan that it was impossible for a long time to eradicate the old idea that to be a good warrior requires certain definite qualities: first a proud, ancient name, then a good strong horse and fine equipment in armor and weapons with which to make a gallant show.

In other words, a poor ordinary plebeian could not hope to become a reputable warrior. It required wealth, enough of it at all events, to afford a permanent residence, a stable, a groom as well as fair equipment plus respectable pedigree and local reputation, all of which were denied to the common people. The Ashikaga period, however, created a new type of warrior adventurers sprung from the masses. This tendency grew apace till it culminated in the so-called Heroic Age of the latter 16th century. In the days of Tsunashige we may already mark an indication of this transition from aristocratic cavalry action to mass fighting of infantrymen. Thus in the days of Nobunaga and Hideyoshi two or three decades later every man who had a pair of strong arms and a pair of swift feet with a single sword of spear could make himself invaluable to his employer by forming a unit of his collective force and thereby carve for himself an opportunity of rising to the forefront of military honor, of which the most spectacular example was Hideyoshi who rose from being a farmer's son to be the greatest man in the empire. In Tsunashige's "peculiar" maneuver one saw a hint of the coming change.

In the eyes of the traditional warrior, therefore, there was something ludicrous, even contemptible, about the way Tsunashige went about his business of fighting, but we do know that every military genius who made an epochal success in war had an original edge to his character, or who initiated something new either in weapons or in strategy which had not been used before or thought of by his rivals. Our study of the victorious careers of the three successive Hojos brings the conclusion that each of them was a man endowed with enough of original mind to devise a new element in warfare as well as daring to carry it into

(Continued on Page 5)

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By MOCK JOYA

Grammatica della Lingua Giapponese (Japanese Language Grammar). By Oreste Vaccari and Enko Elisa Vaccari, pp. 554, ¥15. Published by Eibumpotsuron Hakkosho, Tokyo.

The desire to learn the Japanese language for obtaining better knowledge of Japan and her people has suddenly arisen not only among the peoples of the occupied Southern areas, but also of Europe and America, ever since Japan has declared war against the United States and the British Empire and proved her greatness by attaining glorious victory in every battle fought.

Thus it is quite opportune that Mr. and Mrs. Oreste Vaccari have just published a new book in Italian for enabling Italians to learn easily and correctly the language of their ally in East Asia. The book is the Italian version of the "Complete Course of Japanese Conversation-Grammar" formerly written by the authors, with many improvements.

Archbishop Paolo Marella, Papal Delegate to Japan, and Matsuzo Nagai, President of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai, who have written prefaces to the book, have fully appreciated the efforts of the authors in writing and publishing the book, and predicted that the volume would serve greatly in further cementing the peoples of Japan and Italy in mutual undertaking through the medium of the language.

The book is indeed a remarkably well-compiled guide for the study of the Japanese language. Starting with the study of kana, the authors gradually lead readers to the easy conversational language. Particularly the pains taken in teaching how to write kana and Chinese characters make the book unique among all books for teaching Japanese. Step by step readers are guided to learn the more complicated expressions and grammatical rules.

The second portion of the book contains many interesting and also valuable reading matters, which are given in both Japanese characters and Romaji. The Imperial Rescript on Education; popular tales of Momotaro, Hanasaka-jijii and Urashima; the story of Nintoku Tenno; the origin of Banzai; and the outline of the Tripartite Alliance Treaty concluded by Japan, Germany and Italy are the reading matters added to the volume. The tales of Momotaro, Hanasaka-jijii and Urashima are illustrated with pictures in colors specially drawn for the book. These reading matters serve not only for teaching the language but also acquainting Italian readers with the traditional national spirit as well as the modern ideals of the people of Japan.

The volume has a complete index to enable anyone to find whatever word or expression he might wish to know.